THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 138. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

MEXICO.

Important Despatches—Arrival of Minister Campbell and General Sherman at Vera Cruz—Affairs on the Rio Grande—General Sedgwick Relieved of His Command—Ortega Released from Arrest—Correspondence Between Generals Grant and Sheridan and Secretary Stanton.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, December 6.—General Sheridan arrived here at an early hour this morning, and will return to-morrow. He very much disapproves of the action of General Sedgwick in his recent occupation of Matamoras, and will relieve him of his command.

It is not known who his successor will be.

This afternoon General Sheridan had a protracted interview with General Escobedo, when the question of Ortega's arrest was discussed. Escobedo declared himself incapable of resisting any machination of his, and as the result the following was sent over the wires to Brazos this evening to the commanding officer:—

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Texas, December 6.—You will at once release from arrest General Ortega and party, now at your post. By command of

Major-General PH SHERIDAN.

J. Shafer Crosby, Aid-de Camp.

Transportation to New Orleans was tendered General Ortega and his party, but he will not accept it.

Everything remains quiet upon the surface in Matamoras. There is, however, an under-current which indicates trouble. The question of the Governorship is not yet decided. Escobedo promises that an election by the people shall take place, as the State is now free from invasion. A military Governor will be appointed in the meantime. A municipal election will be held in a few days.

It is stated on good authority that General Escobedo has ordered Cortinas to Chihuahua for trial, owing to his outrages upon the ranches throughout the State, and that Canales had been ordered to proceed to Monterey at once, with a view to joining the force now operating in the vicinity of San Luis. A portion of his troops left Matamoras this evening. Cortinas will not obey his order, nor is it thought that Canales will go beyond the limits of the State.

Those well acquainted with Mexican men and manners confidently predict new troubles, which will again close the roads, and put an end to business operations.

General Canales, senior, will return to his home at San Fernando at once. He declares that his efforts to secure peace have been futile.

Should the anticipated troubles arise, Canales or Cortinas, or both, will probably pronounce for Ortega. The partisans of this aspirant are scotched, not killed, and trouble may be anticipated from him yet upon this frontier.

The feeling among the soldiers and lower classes in Matamoras is very bitter against Americans since the occupation. The impression among them is that the American troops were compelled to evacuate, owing to the combination between Canales and Escobedo.

Caravajal has been heard from. He denies that he is a partisan of Ortega. In the event of an election for Governor of Tamaulipas, he will doubtless be a candidate. He is popular throughout the State, with the exception of Matamoras.

Arrival of General Sherman and Minister Campbell at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, December 4, via Mobile, Ala., December 10.—The Sherman-Campbell expedition has fizzled out for the present. The *Susquehanna* arrived here on Thursday, anchoring at a point three miles from the city. Neither Sherman, Campbell, nor any member of the expedition landed or held any communication with the shore, except through the medium of the United States Consul, Mr. Lane. The French authorities were courteous in the extreme, offering General Sherman and suite an escort to convey them safely to Mexico city, where Marshal Bazaine and General Castlenau now are. This and all similar offers were declined, and in the darkness of Monday night the *Susquehanna* stole away, few know whither.

The whole expedition was based upon the theory that, before the *Susquehanna* reached Mexico, Maximilian and the French would have gone, and that direct communication could be opened with the Juarez Government. This supposition proving groundless, the *Susquehanna* has sailed for some other port where Juarez can be found. She will probably next be heard of either at Tampico or Matamoras, unless she proceed to Havana or New Orleans for instructions. She would have gone to Tampico before making Vera Cruz, but that a heavy norther prevented.

Contemporaneously with the arrival of General Sherman and Minister Campbell at Vera Cruz, the following proclamation was issued:—

EL PREFECTO SUPERIOR POLITICO DEL BUREAU, VERA CRUZ, December 1.—*Viva el Emperio! viva el Emperador! Vera Cruz anos!* One of the greatest events for the good Mexicans has happened to give renewed life to the nation. His Majesty the Emperor, who has made so many sacrifices for the well being and happiness of our dear country, has given the final proof of his consideration for our welfare while agitated by those natural sentiments which struggled in his breast. In consequence of the affliction of his august and noble spouse, our lovely sovereign, it was for a moment believed that he would temporarily quit the country to dedicate his whole time to the rendering of those attentions which the delicate state of health of his worthy consort rendered necessary. The Emperor has sacrificed all for us, has put aside his duties as a man for those which concern his house as a ruler, and in the momentous crisis now overhanging the country, declares solemnly his intention of continuing in the front, even to the extent of shedding the last drop of his blood in the defense of the nation. Citizens of Vera Cruz we congratulate you. Let us give thanks to Providence for having saved the integrity of our country, and from the inmost recesses of our hearts let us hail the day of resurrection of our nationality, which was on the eve of being destroyed.

What the exact bearing of this strange manifesto may be, it is hard to determine. It bears no signature sufficient to guarantee its authenticity, yet it has been in circulation four days without any attempt at contradiction, and in the best-informed quarters it is confidently asserted that Maximilian will leave Orizaba on Friday next to resume the reins of government in the city of Mexico. It is certain that he has thrown himself into the hands of Miramon, Marques, and the reactionary, or Church party. They have promised him ten millions of dollars. Whether they use him, or he them, is yet to be made manifest. The former is much the more probable.

Meanwhile the Emperor's baggage is still being shipped for Austria. The French are rapidly concentrating their troops preparatory to leaving. Every one here expects war with the United States, and trade is at a complete stand still.

A Duel in the Dark—Two Men Killed—On Saturday night last a bloody rencontre took place between two men in the baggage car of a passenger train on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. The difficulty started in a passenger coach, and was the result of a dispute in regard to the quality of the whisky each carried. Both were probably more or less intoxicated. The conductor ordered them to leave the car if they wanted to settle the matter, and not to be disturbing the balance of the passengers. The two then repaired to the baggage car, and, after pacing off the proper distance, wheeled, and, at a given signal, fired their pistols. Neither of them appeared to be hurt after the shots. At that moment the only light in the car, which shone from a lantern held by the person who gave the signal, went out suddenly, and the duellists then grasped their knives and sprang upon each other like tigers, cutting and slashing at a fearful rate. They are both probably dead, or if living, terribly lacerated.—*Louisville Democrat, 6th.*

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN NEW YORK.

Fire in a Tenement-House—Nine Persons Suffocated—Three Families Found Dead in their Rooms, Etc.

A fire involving terrible loss of life occurred last night. Four adults and five children were suffocated in their respective rooms in the tenement-house premises, Nos. 215 and 215½ Division street.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated in the cellar of the four-story dwelling-place, which was tenanted by three families. The first floor is divided into two stores, one occupied by M. Deegan, as a lamp and kerosene oil-shop, the other rented as a milk store by Patrick Kelley. These places were numbered respectively 215 and 215½, the basement of No. 215 being occupied as a dwelling by James E. McLaughlin, and the basement of No. 215½ being inhabited by Mr. Deegan, who kept on the premises a small quantity of kerosene oil and a number of empty barrels. The cellar under the basement is fitted up with wooden sheds for the use of the tenants.

That the fire originated in this cellar there is but little doubt, it being understood from the statement of Assistant Fire Marshal H. O. Baker, that the leakage of oil from the barrels had penetrated the flooring, and trickled into the cellar, and the gas rising from the fluid had probably been ignited by the flame of a lamp which had been carried into the cellar by one of the tenants, while from the lower portions of the edifice the smoke ascended to the upper part of the building and filled the rooms, whose occupants lay wrapped in slumber.

THE FIRST ALARM

was sounded at forty-five minutes past 10 o'clock, but some minutes previous to the taps of the bells the Fire Department was on the spot. The smoke was already extremely dense, and filled the hallway and corridor entries of the house, effectually preventing egress to such of the tenants as had not been fortunate enough to make their escape. The families of Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Cash, who dwelt on the second floor, and those of Mr. Burns, on the third, and Mr. Valentine on the fifth floor, reached the sidewalk in safety, but the other occupants of the house were far less fortunate. Ladders were placed against the windows of the upper stories, and the firemen ascended in haste, hoping in this manner to rescue such of the wretched tenants as were known to have remained in their apartments.

THE VICTIMS

of the fire were then discovered to be as follows:—On the third floor of the house No. 215 resided Daniel Phalin, his wife, and Maggie, Nellie, and Thomas, his three children. On the fourth floor of No. 215½ dwelt Mrs. Mary Schilling, a widowed female, and an only child, Ida, with her sister, Mrs. Euphemia Galpin, and her daughter. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that all these unfortunates were in the tenement house when the fire broke out, and the firemen, forcing open the windows, leaped into the rooms, and groping through the darkness and smoke, sought to rescue the missing ones.

One by one the members of the department reappeared, each bearing in his arms the inanimate form of a child a woman, or a man. Nine persons were then taken from the house, and carried to a drug store in the vicinity, where Police Surgeon Bliven and Drs. Snodgrass and Birdsall endeavored in vain to restore life to the pulseless clay. Only two of the unfortunate beings showed any signs of existence, but the beating of their hearts, faintly perceptible a few seconds after they had been carried into the street, was soon hushed.

THE BODIES

of the deceased tenants were removed to the Seventh Precinct Station House, whence Captain Jamieson despatched a notice to the Coroner, who will hold an inquiry on the remains to-day. The names of the poor beings who have met such an untimely fate are as follows:—

Daniel Phalin, his wife, and three children, aged respectively ten, seven, and two years, Maggie, Nellie, and Thomas by name. Phalin was a native of Ireland, and thirty-two years of age. He was formerly an active member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and had been Assistant Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 31.

Mrs. Mary Schilling and her infant child, the latter aged seventeen months.

Mrs. Euphemia Galpin and her daughter Ida, aged eleven years.

THE SCENE AT THE STATION HOUSE

was heartrending. In one of the rooms in the rear of the main building, dimly lighted by a single jet of gas, lay stiff upon a boarded platform the bodies of the deceased persons. All were habited in their nightclothes, the poor little ones swaddled in long gowns, the male adults with their shirts half covering their shrivelled limbs, the females with bare legs and scanty garments thrown upon their shoulders. The faces were not much discolored, and from the fact that death was the result of suffocation, the flames not having extended beyond the first floor, no burns were discernible on their persons.

The nostrils were somewhat distended, and the eyes half opened, looked out upon the living world with stony gaze. Pieces of black oilcloth and scraps of old calico encircled their heads, and kept the lower jaw pressed against the upper one. The limbs were stiff, the hands slightly shrivelled, the hair dishevelled. There they lay, side by side, old and young, male and female, all having laid down to rest but a few hours previous, having, doubtless, been partially awakened by the noise in the street below, but having, after a brief struggle for life, relapsed into that slumber which knows no waking.

THE LOSSES BY FIRE AND WATER

are slight. The damage to the building will not exceed $500. Damage to the stock of kerosene lamps, etc., on the first floor, $300; such loss being covered by insurance for $700 in the State Insurance Company of Jersey City. J. E. McLaughlin also occupied one of the basements as a dwelling place; loss $200 by damage to property, which is insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Patrick Kelley loses $100 by damage to stock in his milk store; his loss is not covered by insurance.

ANOTHER LESSON

can be learned by the terrible results of this fire. The destruction of life again directs our attention to the reckless disregard for the safety of tenants manifested by landlords in general. The laws at present enacted are inadequate to the protection of the occupants of tenement-houses, and it is to be hoped that the Fire Commissioners will give their attention to this matter, and have such enactments made by the next Legislature as will regulate not only the keeping of all such combustible articles as kerosene oil, but also see to the provision of proper means of egress by the window for all tenants of rooms in large and crowded dwelling places. —*New York Herald to-day.*

An Actress Stabbed.—An attempt at murder was made in Paris last month. Mme Chapuis, a young actress at the Theatre des Nouveautés, was called out by a message from her husband, who wished urgently to speak to her. She went down to the street outside, and no sooner was she in the presence of her husband than he made a blow at her neck with a poniard. Fortunately, the weapon glanced, inflicting only a slight wound. She, however, fell to the ground, bleeding. A crowd assembled, and while the wounded woman was carried into the theatre, the assailant, under the impression that he had killed her, inflicted five stabs on himself. He was taken to the Hospital of St. Louis, where he lies without prospect of recovery. Jealousy was the motive of the attack.

THE CAPTURE OF SURRATT.

The Assassination Planned at Richmond, with the Assent of Jefferson Davis.

The Montreal *Herald*, December 6, has the following:—

"We have to thank one of our fellow-citizens for some interesting particulars relating to the discovery and arrest of this person (John H. Surratt). They are contained in a series of letters addressed to him by a relative, a gentleman some time ago well known in Montreal, but who gave up his engagements here, and after serving in the American armies, enlisted in the Papal Zouaves. It appears that during his residence in the South he became very intimate with the Surratts, and, of course, was thoroughly acquainted with the person of the one who is accused of complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. He had no sooner arrived in Italy than he saw him and recognized him in another company of the Papal troops.

"The first of the letters which have been communicated to us merely speaks of the writer having hit upon something which was likely to be worth a great deal of money to him, without mentioning the nature of the discovery. This letter was written in April. In July he wrote again, informing his correspondent here that he had discovered 'here, in Italy, John H. Surratt, one of the assassins of Lincoln, for whom you know a reward was offered of fifty thousand dollars. I went to the Ambassador at Rome and told him all I knew. He immediately wrote to Mr. Seward in Washington for instructions, which were received three weeks ago. I made a declaration under oath of the facts I knew, which was sent to America, and now I expect to be sent in a few days to Washington to give my evidence.' Writing again the 1st of October, the Zouave gives some further particulars, from which it appears that the representative of the American Government at Rome had by that time received instructions from Washington, in consequence of which he sent his informant to see and converse with Surratt, from whom he learned that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was planned at Richmond, and with the assent of Mr. Jefferson Davis. He made another deposition of these conversations, which is no doubt by this time in the hands of the authorities at Washington. He is now on his way to this country.

"Of course, these statements are given as they come to us. There is no doubt, we think, that it was from the information of the writer of the letters now in our hands, that Surratt was detected and arrested in the first instance, an arrest from which it is known that he escaped, and thus gave occasion to his subsequent capture at Alexandria. We may, however, add that we have always been loth to believe that Mr. Davis had anything to do with so foul a murder as that of the late President, and that, with every reason to suppose that the gentleman who-e letters we have quoted has acted in good faith, it would not be wise, upon the short statements in a private letter, to form a hasty judgment as to the precise value of the conversations which Surratt had with him in Italy; nor, without a fuller examination of the facts, to condemn a gentleman who, whatever his political faults, has during a long life borne an irreproachable private character. It is somewhat remarkable that it was a Canadian in the American service who earned the reward for the capture of Booth, and that it is another Canadian who seems to have entitled himself to that offered for the capture of Surratt."

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT CAIRO, ILL.

A Mother Frightfully Mutilates Her Two Children with an Axe, and then Cuts Her Own Throat.

CHICAGO, December 10.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Cairo yesterday, which has created great excitement in that locality. A Mrs. Theresa Lieberman, wife of a brewer, about half-past 9 in the morning, undoubtedly in a fit of insanity, attacked her two children—a boy of nine years of age and a girl of seven—with an axe, chasing them about the room, and mutilating them terribly about the head and neck. The wretched woman then seized a knife and cut her throat, nearly severing her head from her body.

When found she was lying dead upon a sofa, and the children weltering in their blood upon the floor. The girl will probably recover, but the condition of the boy is doubtful. The husband of the deceased testified that he and others were at work in the brewery near by, when, at half-past 9 o'clock, he heard loud and pitiful cries from the children; he disregarded them at first, but as they continued, he left his work to ascertain the cause of them; on entering the door of his house he saw the children covered with blood, crying, and his wife sitting on a sofa gasping her last, with her throat cut, and blood spirting from the wound.

He gathered the little boy in his arms, and, to the inquiry, "What is the matter?" received the reply that "Mamma had tried to kill them with an axe." He and deceased had been married twelve years. She was thirty-eight years old, never drank, was not violent in temper, and they had lived a peaceable and agreeable life. She had never been subject to mental derangement, but complained a short time before the occurrence of feeling heavy-headed. They had lived in Cairo two months, having come to that place from Ca pe Girardeau, Missouri.

Belgian Commerce—The Belgian *Moniteur* publishes the general table of the foreign commerce of Belgium during 1865. It has continued to progress. The aggregate exports and imports were 2,569,200,000 francs, exceeding by six per cent. those of 1864 and by twenty-six per cent. those of 1863. The imports for consumption, through transit and warehousing, amounted to 1,364,900,000 francs, or an increase of nine per cent. on 1864 and 29 per cent. on 1863. The exports of Belgian and foreign produce amounted to 1,204,300,600 francs, an augmentation of three per cent. compared with 1864, and of twenty-two per cent. over 1863. Foreign articles taken by Belgium for its own consumption, and the produce of its own soil and industry sent abroad during 1865, represent a value of 1,358,100,000 francs, exceeding by six per cent. the results of 1864 and by 19 per cent. those of 1863. The total value of foreign goods taken for consumption was 756,400,000 francs, or 11 per cent. above 1864 and 24 per cent. higher than in 1863. The value of Belgian products exported was 601,700,000 francs, being 1 per cent. more than in 1864, and, in comparison with the preceding year, showing an increase of 13 per cent.

A Curious Application.—A poor woman made a curious application to the Court of Queen's Bench in London last month. She stated that some years since a man who owed her some money was convicted of felony, and consequently forfeited the whole of his property to the crown. The treasury promised her that her debt should be paid, and she came to London about two years since to receive the money. She, however, had not yet been paid, and being in great distress, she wished their lordships to make an order, so that she could be provided for until she received her money. She had been told that the poor-house was not the proper place for her, and she had no means with which to support herself. The Court informed her that they were very sorry that they could not help her.

Unjust Weight—The London papers have a long list of tradesmen convicted of using unjust weights and measures. At a special sessions at Newington, 68 culprits were fined £121 15s.; £1 15s. 9d. each. Among them were 23 licensed victuallers and beer-shop keepers, 11 chandlers, 5 butchers, 8 bakers, 1 eating-house keeper, 5 coal and potato dealers, 5 grocers and cheesemongers, 1 fishmonger, 1 fruiterer, 2 marine-store keepers, 1 corn-chandler, 1 wool stapler, 1 ironmonger, and 1 sinc worker.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Departure of French Troop Ships for Mexico.

PRUSSIA PRESSING HANOVER FOR WAR TITHES.

Advance in Cotton.

LATEST FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the New York Associated Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British American Confederation.

LONDON, December 10—P. M.—Many of the delegates from British America, having in view a final settlement of the Confederation scheme, have arrived here. They have formed themselves into a conference, and selected Mr. McDonald to preside over their deliberations.

The Missing Steamer "Britannia."

LONDON, December 10—Evening.—The steamship *Britannia*, which left Glasgow on the 3d of November, and about which some apprehensions were beginning to be felt on both sides of the Atlantic, was spoken by a vessel bound to this port, on the 17th of November. The *Britannia* had lost her propeller and rudder, and was attempting to proceed under sail. She was nearly helpless.

[NOTE.—The *Britannia* arrived safely at New York yesterday, in tow of the steamer *Iowa*.

FRANCE.

Rumored Resignation of M. Fould—Expected Troubles in Rome.

PARIS, December 10.—It is again rumored that M. Fould, the eminent French Minister of Finance, will soon resign.

A serious difficulty is apprehended in Rome after the withdrawal of the French troops. Preparations are making by the authorities to meet the worst.

TOULON, December 10.—It was supposed that the transports to bring home the French troops from Mexico would sail from Brest, but they are now getting ready in this harbor. There is great activity here.

Financial and Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, December 10—Evening.—The cotton market to-day has been very active, and the sales foot up more than 20,000 bales. Prices have advanced fully ¼d., Middling uplands closing at 14¼d. per pound.

Pork is firmer, and prices are tending upwards.

Breadstuffs and provisions are unchanged.

LONDON, December 10—Evening.—The money market closed quiet and steady. Consols for money are quoted at 88¼d., ex-dividend.

During the day Erie Railroad shares declined ¼, closing this evening at 46½; United States 5-20 bonds of 1862, with coupons, also declined ¼, and at the close were quoted at 71; Illinois Central shares, however, closed at an advance, being in demand at 77½.

LIVERPOOL, December 10, 6 P. M.—After considerable fluctuation, opening at 71 and rising to 71½, United States Five-twenties of 1862 finally closed this evening at the opening figure. There were buyers at 71. Railways were rather off. In Erie there were sales at 46½@46¾.

LONDON, December 10, Evening.—Money remains easy at 3½@4 per cent. With the close of the year the demand exhibits a slight increase. Consols maintain a steady appearance, being quoted this evening at 88¼ for money, and 88¾ for account.

By the United States Associated Press.

FRANCE

Sailing of Transport Ships for Vera Cruz.

PARIS, December 10—Evening.—It is expected that all the transports will have sailed for Vera Cruz before the 15th instant.

PRUSSIA.

Hanover to be Coerced into Submission.

BERLIN, December 10—Evening.—It is announced that the Prussian Government has commenced coercive measures in Hanover.

Commercial and Financial News.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, December 10—Evening.—The market has advanced ¼d., with a very active demand, the sales reaching 20,000 bales; quotations at 14¼d. for middling uplands.

THE LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, December 10—Evening.—The Provisions Market is steady. Tallow is firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, December 10—Evening.—Consols closed at 88¼ for money.

American Securities—The following are the closing prices:—United States 5-20s, 71; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 46¾.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Claims of Loyal Slave-Owners—Obituary—The Weather, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Additional positive instructions this morning from Washington to the Commissioners on Loyal Slave Owners Claims require all the claimants to offer more stringent vouchers and begin *de novo*.

Colonel Francis Gallagher, a well-known conservative politician, and appraiser in the Custom House, died yesterday of consumption.

It is positively ascertained that Governor Swann will be elected United States Senator.

This is the coldest day of the season.

The Presidential Appointments.

By the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The President has not yet sent to the Senate any important appointments for their confirmation. The secret communication transmitted to that body yesterday merely covered a few naval promotions.

Snow at Buffalo.

By the United States Associated Press.

BUFFALO, December 11.—Snow fell here last night, and continues this morning. It is now nearly two feet deep, and will probably obstruct railroad travel, as it extends west.

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

PRUSSIA PUNISHING HANOVER.

The King and Crown Prince of Denmark Promoted.

THE EVACUATION OF ROME BY THE FRENCH.

To-day's Commercial and Financial News

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The French Troops Still Leaving the "Holy City."

PARIS, December 11, noon.—The evacuation of Rome, which has been in progress for several days past, will be entirely completed to-day.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

More about those Troop Ships, Etc.

PARIS, December 11—Noon.—The departure of the French fleet of war vessels and transports for Vera Cruz is now said to be fixed for next week. The vessels are fully manned and provisioned, and are expected to reach their destination about the middle of January.

PRUSSIA.

King Wilhelm Giving Bismark to Hanover.

LONDON, December 10.—A telegram from Hanover reports the commencement of oppressive measures against the people by the Prussian authorities.

"Our Love for Denmark.

BERLIN, December 11.—King William of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on the King and Crown Prince of Denmark.

The military budget has been laid before the Chambers.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON, December 11—Noon.—Consols for money firm at 88¼, ex dividend.

The opening sales for American securities are:—Erie Railroad shares, 46¾; Illinois Central, 77½; United States 5-20s, 1862, 71

Baltimore Affairs—Arrival of the "Cuba"—The State Board of Education Encouraging Disloyalty.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—The steamer *Cuba* arrived here last night from New Orleans, with the 9th Regiment United States Colored Troops, who will be mustered out.

Governor Swann, Lieutenant-Governor Cox, and Superintendent of Instruction Van Bokkelen, who compose the State Board of Education, have adopted the following:—

"Ordered, That no teacher be required to take any test oath, or any other oath, as a requisite condition to entitle him or her to receive a certificate, or to be employed as a teacher in any of the public schools of the State."

Suicide of an Actress.

By the New York Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 11.—Mrs. Julia Thomas, formerly Miss Julia Pelby, a well-known actress, committed suicide at her residence, in Cambridge, Saturday night, by taking laudanum. She had recently returned from her professional engagements in California.

Ship News.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The ship *Calhoun*, from Liverpool, has arrived here.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 10.—Arrived—The barque *Orchilla*, from Searsport, Me., in offing; the British barque *Tropic Bird*, from St. Thomas, West Indies; and the British barque *Regina*, Cummings, from Liverpool. Sailed—The steamer *Delaware*, for New York, and British brig *Albert*, for Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 11—The following are the stock quotations at 10 30 o'clock this morning: Pacific Mail, 171; Atlantic Mail, 105; Canton, 46½; Cumberland, 70½; Quicksilver, 45½; Mariposa 12½; N. Y. Central, 112½; Erie Railroad, 72½; Hudson, 122 bid; Reading, 110½; Michigan Central 111½; Michigan Southern Railroad, 80½; Illinois Central, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Rock Island, 104½; Fort Wayne, 105½; Toledo and Wabash, 43½; Chicago and Alton, 109 bid; Alton and Terre Haute, 39; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 29½; Western Union Telegraph, 47½; Boston Water-power, 29½; Chicago and Alton preferred, 111.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Northwestern Flour is moving more freely, but prices show a wide range. Sales of 300 barrels Chicago extra at $11 50@12; and small lots superfine do. $9 50; City Mills and Howard Street superfine quiet, with spare receipts, which commands full prices. White, $2 80@3 for ordinary to good; $3 10@3 25 for prime and choice; red, $2 70@2 90 for fair and good; $2 95@3 for prime. New Corn, in good condition, steady at 90@95c; damp do, 70@85c. Oats are selling at 54@55c., weight. Barrelled Pork quiet at $19 50 for Western prime Mess; $21 50@22 for Mess. Bacon inactive. Shoulders, 12c.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Gold is 137½; it has been 138¾. Exchange, 9⅜; at sight, 10⅜. Five-twenties of 1862, coupons, 107½; of 1864, 106½; of 1865, 106½; new issue, 108¾. Ten-forties, coupons, 100. Seven-thirties, 105¾. Missouri 6s, 91. Money is at 6 per cent.

AUGUSTA Ga., December 10.—Cotton is active. Sales of 500 bales of middlings at 30c

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 10.—The cotton market is dull. Sales of 112 bales at 31@32c.

Brigandage in Italy.—Brigandage still exists in the Abruzzia and Calabria. There are hopes that the appointment of General Pallavicini to the command of the second of those provinces will improve the situation. M. Mancini, the celebrated advocate and deputy, with M. de Rotrou, agent of Prince Torlonia, recently narrowly escaped capture while returning from Lake Fucino. According to an official return, embracing the period between July 1 and October 24, thirty-five brigands have been killed, seventy-six captured, and one hundred and forty-six have surrendered voluntarily.

Health of the British Navy.—The London *Lancet* gives details taken from an abstract of the latest information on the health of the navy for the twelve months ending June, 1863. They show a state of health in the navy which is very satisfactory. The death-rate in 1863 was 1·73 per cent., and this, by comparison with the average of the preceding seven years, shows a clear saving of six lives in every thousand of average strength, amounting to a saving of nearly one third of the total mortality, apparently due to increased care for the health of the men.

Silk.—At Bourg Argentel, near St. Etienne, lives one Lucien Tracol, who is said to have discovered the method of making silk direct from the mulberry tree without the intervention of the silkworm. No hint is given of the process by which this is effected.

An Old Newspaper.—The *Gazette de France* is the oldest newspaper extant. It is now in its two hundred and thirty-sixth year, and was already mature before the revolution of 1688.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, December 11, 1866.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was more doing. June and August 7·30s sold largely at 105½, and 10-40s at 100; 112¾ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 107½ for old 5-20s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 99¼.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54¼, no change; Catawissa preferred, at 28½, a decline of ¼ on the closing price of last evening, Lehigh Valley at 68, an advance of ¼.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 14½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; 36 for Union; and 29½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Western sold at 97½.

Canal shares were in fair demand. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 33¾, no change; common do. at 24¾, a decline of ¼; and Lehigh Navigation at 56, a decline of ¼. 85 was bid for Morris Canal; 124 for preferred do.; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 137¼; 1 P. M., 137½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 10-40s, cp.	100	100 sh Sch N pf	33
$5000 U S 7s-30s Je.	105½	500 sh do	lots 32¾
$2000 do Jy '65	105½	35 sh Leh Nav	lots 56
$1000 do Aug.	105½	100 sh Pa R	lots 54¼
$1400 Cityss. new	99	100 sh Read	55½
$1000 C. & Am. 6s, 89	95½	100 sh do	b5&int 55½
$2000 Leh 6s, 84	91½	100 sh do	b10 55¾
$2000 Susq 6s	66	100 sh do	b15 55¾
23 sh Western Bank	97½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¼@137¾; Silver ¼ and ⅝, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112¾@112½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@107½; do., 1864, 106¾@106½; do., 1865, 106½@106½; do., new, 1865, 108¾@109; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¾@105½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105¾@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¾@13¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, December 11.—Trade in Flour was almost at a stand to-day, there being no demand, except from the home consumers, who manifest no disposition to purchase more than enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, at $8@8 50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11@12 25 for Northwest extra family; $12@13·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., do.; and $14 50@15 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7 25 ₱ barrel.

Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The market for Wheat continues excessively dull, and the receipts and stocks are small; sales of 500 bushels choice Southern red at $31, but common quality is dull at $2·36@3; white ranges from $3 20@3 30. Rye is held at $1·30@1 35 ₱ bushel for Western, and Pennsylvania Corn was in moderate request, but the offerings were small; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at $1, and old do. at $1 12@1 17. Oats are scarce and dull; sales of Delaware at $57.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is selling at $8@10 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is held at $3 50@3 75, and Flaxseed at $3—the latter a decline.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Ohio at $2 43; Pennsylvania is held at $2 36@2 37.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The necessity of the new Court Room is now most pressingly felt by all persons whose business calls them to this Court day after day. Prison cases are now literally swarming in upon the Court so fast, that it requires all the energies that the worthy officers of this Court have so long exhibited to keep the business in trim, and to dispose of the cases as they come up.

The number of prisoners who daily crowd the dock, instead of decreasing, rather increases. Last week there were generally ten or twelve every day, and this week, so far, there have been fourteen and fifteen. Five minutes after the doors were opened this morning the room was so crowded with persons, that not only the benches were filled, but also there were so many persons standing in the aisles that it was almost impossible for a man to squeeze his way from the west entrance door to the witness'-stand. This state of affairs causes inconvenience, and even trouble, to those who come to transact business.

Alexander Robinson was charged with the larceny of a pack of blank receipts, valued at $4 the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The defendant was a porter in the employ of the Company at their office, and the allegation was that, taking advantage of the confidence placed in him by virtue of the capacity in which he acted, committed the larceny and sold the paper to a rag and paper dealer. Several officers of the Company testified to the loss of the receipts.

But the principal witness for the Commonwealth was one Joseph Weirman, who was also in the employ of the Company, and who professes to have been an accomplice in the alleged larceny. He testified that, after he had been with the Company about two months, Robinson, one day, proposed to him a continual partnership larceny of papers, by which could be made $5·00 or so, every now and then.

He being a new hand, and Robinson having been there nine years, he thought surely there would be no danger, it would prove a lucrative business; and he went into it. On the occasion in question he went to a room in the third story of the building and put about fifty pounds of these receipts in a bag; he threw it out of the window into Willing's alley, where Robinson saw it safe in the hands of a man who took it to the paper dealer. The money was paid over to them both, as partners.

The defense showed that the defendant had been in the employ of the company nine years, and that all throughout that time he had been faithful and honest in his duty; had had many valuable articles—letters, papers, etc.—placed in his trust, and he had never, in any way, abused that confidence; and also that all the waste paper of the different rooms were given to him and the other parties who would sell them and thus make a little extra money. Then, they alleged, that on this occasion, the defendant, acting in perfect good faith towards his employers, mistook this paper for waste, and took it. Good character previous to this charge was also shown. On trial.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson—Robert P. Kirkpatrick vs. William P. Bright et al. An action of ejectment. Verdict for defendant by agreement.

Morris, Tasker & Co, vs. William W. Leibert. An action to recover the value of iron furnished by plaintiff to defendant under a special contract. On trial.

THE WEATHER.—To-day's weather is a plain reminder that cold winter, with its chilly air, its biting frosts, and blustering snow-storms, is close at hand, and is a forerunner to warn the good citizens of Philadelphia to make ample preparations for its speedy coming. We again advise to see that the winter stock is stored by. Do not let the wardrobes of the little children lack anything which will add to their warmth in the cold days of December and January. Prepare also for the appearance of Santa Claus, with all the attendant festivities, which are inaugurated by his coming. Bear in mind the many wants of the poor, who are unable to have all the comforts you enjoy, and let your hearts be enlarged and your purses be freely used in aiding and comforting them. Bear all these important things in mind.

The Youngest Judge.—The youngest Judge in England is Sir Hugh Cairns, who is in his 49th year.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The District of Columbia.

From the Tribune.

If Congress intends to approach a radical solution of the problem of reconstruction, it will doubtless begin at the centre of things, and ordain, as soon as possible, equal rights for the colored people of the District of Columbia. The objection of the President was the only reason for deferring, last session, a measure of such instant and familiar necessity to Congress itself; but as the President's veto can no longer endanger any well-advised measure, the speedy decree of suffrage must be looked upon as a matter of course. The progress and development of this question up to the present session of Congress, we will here state briefly. The first bill in behalf of the colored people of the District introduced in the XXXIXth Congress was by Judge William D. Kelley, and is as follows:—

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word 'white' be and the same is hereby stricken out, and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said District on account of color.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed and annulled."

This comprehensive and compact measure was presented on the 5th of December, 1865, and passed the House January 19, 1866, by a two-thirds vote. It was there read the first time, and sent in due form to the District of Columbia Committee, of which Senator Morrill is Chairman. It was reported February 21, without amendment, read a second time, and now stands among the first bills on the calendar.

On the 25th of January last, Senator Morrill reported a bill to "resume the legislative powers delegated to the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the Levy Court in the District of Columbia.' This bill provides for the repeal of the city charters, and, in brief, the government of the District by means of a direct Congressional Commission. The officers proposed are three Commissioners, a Private Secretary of the President for the District (filling in some sort the Secretaryship of State), a Solicitor, Assessor, Collector, Treasurer, Controller, Engineer or Surveyor, Superintendent of Police, of Weights and Measures, of Streets and Highways, of Water Department, and Fire Engineer. Boards of Health and Education are also provided. These officers to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate in the usual mode. The powers granted to them are in effect those commonly delegated to municipal and county authorities. This bill (Senate, 97) was recommitted, amended, and reported to the Senate May 9, 1866. It now stands upon the calendar for action, and will be disposed of at an early day.

There are many persons who desire the passage of this measure. The character of the municipal authorities of Washington is almost as bad at that of New York. It is affirmed by public men conversant with civic legislation that the jobs are as great and the ring as perfect, proportionately to opportunity, as in this city. Many doubt, also, whether manhood suffrage will in the District effect a cure. The idea is entertained that even with the colored vote the old pro-Southern and corrupt influences will prevail for a longer period than is desirable. Again, there is a reasonable argument that no municipality can properly make this "city of magnificent distances" what it should be. To pave, light, and establish a proper and efficient system of sewerage, etc., would, it is believed, beggar the property holders, especially when it is remembered that the general Government owns a very large percentage of the real estate—that on which the public buildings are situated, and other ground not yet publicly occupied. There is at least $50,000,000 worth of National property in the District, all of which is, of course, untaxable for civic or county purposes. It will be urged as a principal reason for the passage of Senator Morrill's bill, that only by means of a direct Congressional commission can the Federal District and capital be made worthy of the nation; while, at the same time, citizens residing in Washington will not be rated at more than an equitable proportion of the taxation to be incurred for what is held to be a national duty.

Congress has passed several laws providing for colored schools a *pro rata* division of the District taxes; but every provision appears to have been ingeniously and industriously evaded by the municipal authorities. The subject, therefore, must be again reviewed by Congress, and some positive measure determined which cannot be practically annulled by a disloyal quibble. Senator Wilson introduced a bill in the Senate last session, granting a million of acres of the public lands for the endowment of the District schools, providing for the issue of scrip, proceeds of which to be invested in United States stocks, the capital to remain undiminished, and the interest to be applied to the maintenance of schools, without distinction of color or race. This bill was amended and reported back to the Senate, where it remains to be fully considered.

On the leading question, we have the radical measure proposed by Judge Kelley, and the Hon. W. A. Darling's bill for the election of a delegate to Congress from the District by *all* male persons twenty-one years of age, citizens of the United States, and resident for one year in the District. The essence of these bills has found wide favor in Congress, and we trust that before Congress enters into any wholesale legislation over the subject of reconstruction, it will administer instant and specific justice nearer home. A delegate from the District of Columbia may be an individual ornament as costly as useless, but this depends materially on what Congress proposes to do with the present municipal governments of the District.

The South and the Situation.

From the Times.

If the Southern journals reflect correctly the feelings and convictions of the Southern people, the chances of a friendly settlement are slim indeed.

With a perversity which is inexplicable they not only refuse to accept the terms tendered them by the North, but they spurn the idea that other and harsher terms may be forced upon them. They appear to have cheated themselves into the belief that, despite the war and its results, they are masters of the situation, and may dictate the conditions upon which they shall re-enter the Union. Hence their refusal to ratify the amendment is accompanied with declarations indicative of a belief that, with the President on their side, they have only to wait to secure a triumph.

The various forms in which this delusion manifests itself would be amusing were they not pregnant with calamity to the people that cherish them. The Charleston *Mercury*, for example, takes refuge behind the President as a bulwark able and willing to protect the South. Referring to the alleged intention of Congress to reduce the States lately in rebellion to territories, the *Mercury* consoles its readers with the reflection that this policy cannot be carried out, because the President, holding it to be unconstitutional, would not enforce it. Something similar was said months ago respecting the Civil Rights law and other measures which the Northern Democrats assailed as unconstitutional. But President Johnson falsified Democratic predictions and enforced the laws, as by his oath he is bound to do. And he will also enforce any further measure which Congress may enact for the settlement of the Southern question. A refusal to do this would be followed by his impeachment and removal. But he will afford no pretext for either. Whatever be his own views as to the merits of measures adopted by Congress, he will discharge his duty by administering faithfully. He may endeavor to arrest them by his veto; but this being overcome, he will enforce the law, whether the South suffer from its execution or not. Of this the Charleston *Mercury* may rest satisfied.

Other Southern journals rely upon a renewal of civil war for deliverance. The Richmond *Enquirer* asserts that "the President is bound by his oath to maintain the State Governments in their just rights, and by any attempt to abolish them by Congress, as proposed by the caucus, would necessitate a collision." So Richmond, it seems, is not tired of "collision." The entry of Grant's army, after the "little affair at Appomattox Court House," passes for nothing in the *Enquirer's* judgment. Another Virginian is yet more belligerent. "If Congress should show no disposition to relax its grasp after absolute dominion, and declare itself in perpetual session," says the Petersburg *Express*, "the President will have no alternative left him but to disperse the two Houses at the point of the bayonet." Now as it is certain that the present Congress will provide for the assembling of the next Congress on the 4th of March—which is what the Petersburg editor means by "declaring itself in perpetual session"—the time for another trial of strength "at the point of the bayonet" is by no means remote. Are, there, however, still left at the South fools who suppose that the President will play the Rebel in their behalf, or who imagine that the faintest sign of resistance to the lawful enactment of Congress would not be instantly followed by events more startling than Sherman's march to the sea?

Had we access to the ear of the Southern people, we should entreat them to put straight-jackets upon the fire-eaters that linger among them, and to give no heed to the journalists who assure them that President Johnson will resist the authority of Congress and disobey its laws. The editors who so write are either blind leaders of the blind, or reckless makers of mischief, who would multiply indefinitely the sufferings of the people they profess to guide.

We can tell the South something more. Unless the pending amendment be accepted by the Southern Legislatures, the fate of existing governmental organizations at the South may be considered fixed. We indulge in no menace. We affect no prophetic vision. We essay no abstract argument, and lay claim to no exclusive information. But there is a fact which the South cannot too quickly comprehend, and that is, that in the absence of a settlement based upon the proposed amendment, Congress will affirm the territorial existence of the South, legislate out of official being its present functionaries and machinery of government, and provide for the organization of Territories on a plan suited to the emergency. Are the Southern people prepared for this alternative?

The course alluded to is beset with difficulties, we know. It is not one we should choose if any method remained for averting it. The method we have favored requires the concurrence of the Southern States, or a part of them, and their refusal to concur renders it impracticable. They have yet time to reconsider their decision, and to concede as a matter of expediency what they have denied as a matter of principle. But they must act quickly, or the chance of repentance will be lost to them. For the question of restoration or reconstruction cannot be left open much longer. And we are convinced that, as a last resort Congress will close it by an unflinching application of the Territorial policy.

The Power of Congress over Railroads and Telegraphs—The Duty of ur Representatives.

From the Herald.

When the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted, science had not annihilated time and space, and brought places thousands of miles apart into close and immediate neighborhood. There were no great lines of canal, no railroads, no telegraphs. A traveller could not be whirled away from one extremity of the United States to the other in a few hours, and the people of two continents, divided by a mighty ocean, could not converse on the instant with each other. At that time the framers of the Constitution deemed it wise and proper to place in the hands of Congress the power "to establish post offices and post roads," "to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," to regulate commerce among the several States, and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution these and other delegated powers.

Thus the whole control of the transmission of intelligence and correspondence was placed in the hands of the general Government, so far as the facilities of the age extended, in order that it might become a source of revenue to the country; and stringent laws were enacted from time to time to prevent the evasion of the Post Office regulations. The construction of railroads worked an entire revolution in the mode of transmitting mail matter, and the telegraph came into existence, and in a great measure supplanted the Post Office altogether. Had these great improvements been known to the world at the time the Constitution was adopted, there is no doubt they would have been regarded by Congress as within the scope of the meaning of the clauses to which we have referred, and would have been held under the control of the general Government as a part and parcel of the Post Office system. But coming into being at a subsequent date, as science pressed onward, and winning public confidence by slow degrees, they were appropriated by individuals, and have since been regarded as the legitimate objects of private enterprise.

It scarcely needs an argument to show the constitutional power of the general Government over railroads and telegraph lines, under the provision in relations to post roads, inter-State commerce, and the general welfare, or the propriety of exercising that power. Every person feels the great public blessing of the Post-Office system, which not only affords means of written communication to and from any part of the world at a merely nominal cost, but insures the public that their private correspondence shall be held sacred. No person will deny the wisdom and justice of making the transmission of mail matter a source of revenue to the country. This being the case, the revenue should not be crippled by the opposition of the telegraph, nor should the facilities for the speedy transmission of mails be interfered with by the private interests of railroad corporations. The telegraph, in especial, should be taken out of the hands of individuals and made a Government institution, not only because it is a rival to the Post Office, and seriously interferes with the public revenues, but for the reason that its extravagant charges are an imposition upon the citizens, and no private communication intrusted to it is safe from violation. Every day gives evidence of the treachery of telegraph companies or operators, and no person can now transmit a confidential message over the wires without feeling assured that if the intelligence it conveys is worth stealing, it will be purloined and dishonestly used before it reaches its destination.

It is time for Congress to take broad and statesmanlike views of all subjects relating to the public weal. We are entering upon a new epoch, and should cast aside all narrow, temporizing policy, and all crippled and timid ideas. This is the age of grand movements, of the expansion of new and vigorous nations, and of the annihilation and sweeping away of once mighty powers that venture to stand in the way of the great progress of mankind. These are not the days when Congress can afford to waste its hours in spiteful abuse of the President, or silly and frivolous contentions over personal opinions. The people have decided all the main issues that now interest the country, and their verdict is final. They have swept opposition and remonstrance alike out of their path. The sooner Congress can be made to understand this, the better will it be for them and for the nation. Let the representatives of the people take a broad and comprehensive view of the great material interests of the country, and set to work like earnest men to advance and strengthen them. One of their earliest acts should be to exercise the power delegated to them by the Constitution in a manner commensurate with the advancement of the age, by taking under the control of the general Government all the great railroad and telegraph lines of the country. No person would consent that the Post Office Department should be placed in the hands of private speculators. The railroads and telegraph lines should in like manner be taken out of such hands, and be managed as public institutions, for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

A New Day for the Meeting of a New Congress.

From the World.

The bill which will probably be passed by this Congress for the meeting of the Fortieth and all succeeding Congresses on the 4th of March next succeeding their election, is not very objectionable except in its motive. It is meant as an act of hostility to the President; but in this view it is not of the slightest consequence, being a mere manifestation of impotent spleen. If the Fortieth Congress assembles on the 4th of March next, it will be all the same as if this were the first instead of the second session of the Thirty-ninth, and it should run into the spring or summer, as second sessions always do, until the two Houses thought fit to adjourn. It can in no way curtail or abridge the constitutional powers of the President; the only difference being that, the Senate continuing in session, the President can fill no vacancies without the consent of that body, as he can in a recess.

But no change in the law is necessary to secure perpetual sessions of the Senate. It is known to everybody that on every fourth year, on the accession of a new President, the Senate holds an executive session immediately after the inauguration to act on his nominations. The preceding Congress expires previous to the inauguration, but the Senate keeps right on and adjourns at its own pleasure, when it has completed the transaction of such executive business as may come before it. It has just the same power to hold over every second year that it has every fourth, and to continue in session until it chooses to adjourn. So far, therefore, as relates to the appointments of the President, the new law is perfectly futile. It goes on the assumption that the Senate cannot hold a session after the 4th of March without a session of the House—an assumption founded on no law and contrary to usage.

The Constitution plainly implies that the Senate may be in session when the House is not, in the very provision relating to appointments made in the recess. Its language is:—"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session"—language which clearly implies that the Senate may be in session when Congress is not. The practice of holding sessions to confirm the nominations of a new President conforms to this interpretation. Having thus shown that the new law will be of no value to the radicals in the view in which they offer it, we propose to discuss it on its merits, and state why we do not consider it intrinsically objectionable.

It has a number of times happened, in the history of Congress, that, owing to the balanced state of parties, several weeks have been consumed at the opening of the first session in ineffectual ballotings for Speaker. It it should ever happen, when parties are in such a state, that a great public exigency should require an extra session, business which required immediate despatch might be blocked by the inability of Congress to organize. By the law now proposed, this difficulty would be avoided. Every new Congress meeting immediately on the termination of the old one, there could be no business before it requiring any urgency, since such business must have been attended to by its predecessor. In most cases, it would merely organize and adjourn; and if there was a protracted contest for Speaker, the loss of time would occasion no inconvenience. Once organized, it could adjourn, and if a great emergency should afterwards call for an extra session, Congress would be ready for business on the very day appointed for its meeting.

The meeting of every new Congress on the 4th of March would remedy another anomaly. In some of the States the Congressional elections struggle along into the spring and summer following the expiration of the Congress whose members are to be replaced, so that if an extra session should be called early in the spring, all the States would not be represented. Elections in the spring are sufficiently early for a session beginning in December, and extra sessions are so infrequent that this irregularity has not been rectified. If every new Congress meets and organizes on the 4th of March, all Congressional elections will be held prior to that date, and there will never be an interregnum during which no complete Congress is in existence.

As the laws now stand, when the offices of President and President of the Senate both fall vacant, the Speaker of the House of Representatives becomes President of the United States. But there is, every two years, an interval of nine months during which there is no such officer. The term of the Speaker ends with that of the Congress to which he belongs, on the 4th of March; and as a new Speaker is not elected till the following December, it might happen that the mantle of the Presidency would fall upon a vacant office. If the proposed law is passed, the office of Speaker will never be long vacant.

The day fixed in the bill is ill-chosen, and will be found practically inconvenient. Every fourth year the President of the United States is inaugurated on the 4th of March, and the excitement and hubbub of the inauguration day, and the thronging multitudes which then swarm to the Capitol, until that day for the assembling of a new Congress. The *fifth* of March would be convenient and suitable, and would prevent the new Congress from impinging against, or being drowned or deafened by, the inauguration ceremonies.

The anomaly which the new law would remedy seems to have resulted from accident. When the framers of the Constitution fixed the first Monday in December for the annual meeting of Congress, the day was well selected as regards public convenience and the season of the year, but without any foresight as to when the Government would go into operation, which would depend upon the uncertain ratification of the Constitution by the States. It so happened that the requisite number of States had ratified in season for the new government to be set in motion on the 4th of March, 1789, instead of the following December; and as the duration of each Congress is two years, its life terminates nine months before it has any organized successor. Had the Government been put in operation in December, the new President and a new Congress would commence their functions at the same time, just as in this State a new Governor is sworn in on the same day that a new Legislature meets. If the same practice prevailed at Washington, every department of the Government would be at all times complete, without any hitches or interregnums.

The proposed law, of which we take this favorable view, must prove so barren of party results, that we suspect it has been prompted by sordid motives; hostility to the President being used as a mask. A Congress whose members voted four thousand dollars each into their own pockets, more than the law allowed them when they were elected, is, of course, capable of any pecuniary baseness. The greater portion of the members of the Fortieth Congress are now serving in the Thirty-ninth. If they make a law for the assembling of the Fortieth on the 4th of March, all but the new members will get several thousand dollars on the average—some more, some less—extra mileage for journeys never performed. The members of this Congress who are not returned, will, of course, get their mileage home; and as all members are treated alike, all will be paid their mileage whether they go home or not.

All the new members of the Fortieth will have their mileage to and from Washington, and the old ones (forming a great majority) will claim constructive mileage or imaginary journeys. This is the milk concealed in the new cocoanut, and we shall do our best to crack and spill it. We have no objection to the law; let it pass. Though called for by no immediate public exigency, it would be attended by some contingent advantages, and would round off the Government into greater symmetry. But not a cent of extra pay either to the Senate or the re-elected members of the House! Let the new members, who actually make a journey to Washington, have their mileage, which is equitable. But unless there is an express and unequivocal provision in the law that no mileage shall be paid to old members for a fictitious journey, the swindle will be apparent, and we will make it known. The bill, as drawn, has no such provision. When it next comes up for consideration, let true Democratic members move this amendment, and if it is not accepted, brand the infamy as it deserves.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO ARCHITECTS.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.
11 20 1m

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected A. W. Torte, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Shetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 23S

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6S No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

CARPETINGS.

NOTICE.

CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET.
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STS. (4 3mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
10 27stuth2m No. 37 S. SECOND Street, Between Chesnut and Market.

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,
Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,
No. 729 POPLAR Street,
Has constantly on hand a large assortment of
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S
HATS AND CAPS.
ALSO,
SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. (10 27 stuth2m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

27 CAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Room,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them at G. W. LOOMIS',
12 1 12t No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10S No 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth 6m) No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FRANKLIN MILLS
SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT.
A new and very choice article. Every family should use it.
Directions—When ready to commence baking, mix the batter to the usual consistency.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 12 4 12trp

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 6S

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 14

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,
Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.
A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 14 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20S 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 3 9S

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.
INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
It Costs no more than other Paints.
The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.
THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. It is
THE BEST SHIP PAINT.
It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.
Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.
ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.
AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 tuths2m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
ONE LINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu3

HOLIDAY GOODS,
CHARLES RUMPP,
POCKET BOOK AND SATCHEL
MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 North Sixth street, below Arch.
Porte Monnaies, Cigar Cases, Pocket Books,
Bankers' Cases, Portfolios, Cabas,
Satchels, Purses, Dressing Cases,
Money Belts, Work Boxes, Etuies, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [11 26 1m

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
Of all numbers and brands.
White Tent Awning Trunk and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Hoting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6S No. 103 JONES' Alley.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $2 75 usual price $3 50
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 15 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight.)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Eighth street, between Race and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia, hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866, gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in said city, on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.

This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights or burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.

11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM F. HANSELL, Administrator of the estate of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 13, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 4 tuths5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 6p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT
MARVIN'S SAFES
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.
Twenty-Five Years in Business.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS SECONDHAND SAFES.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
C. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street,
9 18 6] Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives. Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases. Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 10 29 tf

RICH FANCY GOODS,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.
Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Mounted Card-stands, Vases and Ocer Cases, High Workboxes Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Folios and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Paris Fans superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for
BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At prices the most reasonable, at
H. DIXON'S,
12 6 1m No. 21 South Tenth street Philadelphia.

GONDOLIERS' SONG—1866.

Venice, our Mother! unbound to the Sea
(Waiting so faithfully long at thy door),
Proudly we gather our prows at thy knee,
Borne on the breast of our Father, so hoar,
Unsworded of all but our oar!

*Chorus—Sui di lungo!** Make way before!
Bend to the oar! Bend to the oar!
Shadows of braver years,
Hopeful for more,
Gravely we gondoliers bend to the oar!

Fewer are we, since they fettered thy hands;
Swearing to free thee, our best are no more:
Close to thy feet lie their hearts in the sands;
But their old comrades wave from the shore,
And thrilled are our arms at the oar.

Lean are thy palaces, leaner thy purse—
Passed from thy waters the glitter they wore;
Noble and counsellor paused to curse,
Leave to thy workmen the buckler they bore,
Thy sailors the blade of the oar.

Doges an | Admirals, carved in white,
Im| oten | orses and lions of lore,
Look wh e the campanile leans on the light,
Saying "The people alone we impiore,"
Again shake the world with the oar!

"Long we denied them at counsel and feast;
Lo! how their mother they rise to restore!
Truer than dungeon, or relic, or priest,
Louder and grander than cannon their roar,
The pulse of the world in their oar!"

Chorus—Sui di lungo! Make way before!
Bend to the oar! Bend to the oar!
Shadows of braver years,
Hopeful for more,
Gravely we gondoliers bend to the oar!

VENICE, October 19.

**Sui di lungo!* (Go straight ahead!) the cry of gondoliers, to indicate direction

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Slave-Compensation Commission—H. Rives Pollard Indicted for Assault—Business Dull, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, December 10.

The new Board of Commissioners to adjust the claims of loyal slave-owners, whose slaves were either drafted or enlisted in the United States service, is now organized and in session here transacting business. Its jurisdiction extends over Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia. New and important instructions, or regulations, have been adopted by the Government at Washington for its control. This nullifies, or renders useless, nearly all that was done by the Board of Commissioners who previously sat in this city for nearly two years.

Thousands of claims were prepared at great trouble and expense by owners of enlisted or drafted slaves, and deposited with the old Board, according to its rules and requirements. All these claims have now to be withdrawn and prepared anew, to meet recently adopted forms, which are more intricate and stringent. The whole work, in fact, has to be done over again, at much trouble and expense. When this is accomplished, the chances are Congress will repeal the law and knock it all in the head.

It is thought, however (and hoped, no doubt), by the new Commissioners here, who get eight dollars per day, that the claims will be eventually paid, though none of them until all are fully adjusted and passed upon. This may consume several years.

The Grand Jury of our Criminal Court has indicted H. Rives Pollard, former editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, for an assault with attempt to kill a young man named Frederick Hipkins, of Norfolk, Virginia, by shooting him with a pistol. The affray took place some two months ago in this city, and grew out of a matter in which Miss Hattie Alexander, of Virginia, acted a prominent part.

Pollard claimed her as his wife, and he fancied she was too intimate with Hipkins. A pistol ball, fired by Pollard, passed through Hipkins' left thigh, shattering the bone badly and endangering his life. He is still confined to his room. John Wills and G. W. P. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Wills, are engaged as counsel upon the part of Hipkins, to assist the State in prosecuting this case. The trial will commence as soon as Hipkins recovers sufficiently to attend Court, and will elicit considerable interest. Pollard is out on $5000 bail, and he proposes publishing another newspaper in Richmond, provided he is not convicted and given quarters elsewhere.

Business here is quiet, and very much unsettled. Merchants are afraid to purchase beyond their immediate wants, owing to the downward tendency of prices. BONO.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Additional Particulars of the Explosion on the Steamer "Thomas Kelso"—Only Three Persons Killed — Probable Recovery of all the Injured—The Steamer "George B. Upton" Disabled, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 9.—My telegram of last evening embodied so fully the facts connected with the explosion on the steamer *Thomas Kelso*, at half-past 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday, near Wolf Trap Light, while on her downward trip from Baltimore, that there is but very little to communicate.

The steamer *John Sylvester*, which my telegram left on her way to the scene of the disaster, reached the disabled steamer about 10 o'clock last evening, and at 1 o'clock this morning had towed her safely to Norfolk. Traces of the explosion are painfully visible throughout the steamer in the shattered woodwork, soiled carpets, and general confusion and marring of the saloon furniture. The damages in this regard and to the steam-drum of the boilers, although not so great as was anticipated at first, constitute but a small item in contrast with the loss of life and suffering tortures and maiming of the scalded.

As is usually the case after every steamboat and railroad catastrophe, conflicting stories are already circulating touching the responsibility of the disaster. Some allege that the steamer was crowding her speed, while others, including the engineers, assert that she was only making her ordinary headway, under the average weight of steam. The probability is, that it is one of those accidents likely to happen to any steamer under the most careful management. The only serious disaster before the present one happening to any of the steamers of the line to which the *Kelso* belongs, was the burning, in 1858, of the steamer *North Carolina*.

The steamer will be repaired at once in Norfolk. Her place will be taken by either the steamer *George Leary* or *Louisiana*.

The three firemen killed by the explosion were to-day buried at Norfolk. An investigation into the causes of their death, involving at the same time an inquiry into the causes of the disaster, it is understood, will be made by the Norfolk coroner.

There are no names to be added to the list of scalded sent last night. All are under excellent treatment. It is now believed that none will die of their injuries.—*N. Y. Herald*

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 10.—Governor Worth is in correspondence with the President relative to General Sickles' order prohibiting corporeal punishment by courts of North Carolina, not Governor Holden, as erroneously stated by you.

The object of Governor Holden's visit to Washington is unknown.

Numerous measures for the relief of the people are pending in the Legislature. The sentiment of the body is decidedly adverse to repudiation. The interest on the State debt is to be funded, to prevent the condition of the people precluding its immediate payment.

A resolution asserting the loyalty of the State, and denying the alleged persecution of Union men, was passed by the Commons by a large vote.

A strong feeling in favor of completing the work of internal improvement is manifested.

Latest from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The United States Consul at Vera Cruz reports to the State Department that Maximilian was to leave Orizaba on the 28th, for the City of Mexico; and that the United States Mission was likely to be regarded in a friendly manner by the French in that republic.

—In Illinois, lately, a number of horses grazing had their tongues bitten by the grasshoppers, making them so sore that the animals refused to eat, and died from starvation.

—An Irish peer says, "Never be critical upon the ladies; the only way a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman, is to shut his eyes."

—They are fertilizing the desert of Sahara by means of Artesian wells, making it blossom like unto a rose.

—Charlotte Thompson, the actress, is styled "the Cotton Queen," probably because she lost $20,000 while running a cotton plantation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

REORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—An adjourned meeting of the Firemen's Convention, to consider the ordinance now before Councils to reorganize the Fire Department was held last evening, at the Diligent Engine House. Mr. John McCullough, of the Washington Hose Company, presided, and Mr. Cook, of the Hibernia Engine, acted as Secretary.

Another motion was made to hear the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee on Trusts and Fire of Councils. Agreed to.

The Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Showaker, stated that their action before the Council Committee had been published in the morning papers. They had fulfilled their duties fai thfully.

A delegate thought the Committee should have reported to this meeting, and not refer the delegates to the newspapers.

Mr. Showaker stated that he was satisfied that Councils would create a Fire Commission, and the Committee appointed by this Convention had presented an ordinance to the Committee on Trusts and Fire, which they thought would meet the views of a majority of the Convention.

A delegate contended that the Convention had not authorized the committee to propose any ordinance, but to use their influence in defeating the proposition to create a Fire Commission.

Mr. Kendrick was satisfied that there would be a commission, and the committee would report the one adopted on Friday night last.

A motion was made that the committee be instructed to attend the meeting of the Committee on Trusts and Fire on Tuesday night, and ask that the election of Chief Engineer and Assistants be left to the firemen.

A motion was made to amend by instructing the committee to protest against the Mayor being one of the Commission.

A delegate moved that the companies represented will run to fires until a paid fire department is established, when they will withdraw.

Mr. Showaker stated that he believed that Councils would adopt a Fire Commission and therefore the Convention should endeavor to mould the Commission to suit their views.

A delegate moved that the committee of this Convention be instructed to inform the Committee on Fire and Trusts that this Convention protest against Councils interfering with the Fire Department. Objected to.

The Committee on Resolutions was subsequently discharged.

Mr. Cook moved that this Convention request the Committee on Fire and Trusts to lay the ordinance now under consideration before the Board of Fire Directors.

Before a vote was taken on the above, the Convention adjourned.

THE LATE FIGHT AT NINTH AND VINE—CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of Mr. Henry J. Gideon, which took place on Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, at Ninth and Vine streets, was held yesterday afternoon at the Coroner's office.

Sergeant Lewis testified that he, with another officer, took a man from the tavern at Ninth and Vine, at the request of the landlord, and while having him in charge a fight ensued upon the pavement, but he could not recognize any of the parties, and did not see any one struck.

Officer Culley testified that a party of four or five roughs went into the tavern and had a fight there. One of the parties was arrested, and on reaching the street, Gideon, the deceased, came up and advised the prisoner to go quietly; one of the roughs then spoke to Gideon, and told him that he had no right to interfere, and in a few minutes a fight took place, during which the deceased knocked two or three of them down; the witness saw deceased down in the gutter, but did not see him struck.

William Morris, the landlord of the tavern, testified that he saw three men attempting to strike Gideon, the deceased, in front of the house, but just at this moment his (the witness,) attention was attracted in another direction, and when he looked around again Gideon was lying on the pavement. The witness, however, saw no blows struck. He did not think deceased was hit.

Several other witnesses were examined, but none of them saw deceased struck, though all of them test fied to the deceased's efforts to prevent the parties from interfering with the officer. Gideon never moved a hand or limb or uttered a word after falling.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the deceased. He found no external marks of wounds, but found that his heart and liver were diseased, and was of the opinion that his death was caused by "aneurism of the aorta." A verdict to that effect was rendered.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—Yesterday afternoon, at a regular stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, the following reports were read:—

Number in the house at 12 o'clock M., 3129; same time last year, 3084; increase, 45.

Admitted within the last two weeks, 244; births, 7; deaths, 19; discharged, 112; absconded, 40; indentured, 1; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 91; number granted meals, 259.

The classification of the department is:—

Healthy men under sixty, 123; superannuated and incurable men, 118; Insane Department, men, 211; Insane Department, women, 330; White men's out ward, 451; white men's hospital, 283; colored men's out-ward, 41; healthy women, 488; the total men are 1412; the total women are 1717.

The monthly report of the Board of Visitors was submitted and read.

Relief was furnished to 5228. Americans, 953; foreigners, 1387; children, 2908.

The nativities of the foreigners were: Germany, 173; England, 104; France, 16; Ireland, 1007; Scotland, 36; all else, 31. There were from Philadelphia, 373; Pennsylvania, 286; the United States, 294. The amount expended was $4707·55.

The house receipts were stated to be $89·53.

The steward reported collected for support cases $857·33. The requisitions of the steward were granted, and the Board adjourned.

The district visitors report a balance on hand of $13,112·58 over expenditures in the eleven districts. The appropriations amounted to $57,700.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A stated monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening in the Society Hall, in the Athenæum Building, on Sixth street. The attendance was large, many members and others having been drawn together to listen to an address on the late Colonel Robert Carr, which was read by his relative, William Bartram Snyder, Esq., who also, in accordance with the wishes of Colonel Carr, presented to the Society his manuscript Journal of the War of 1812 and his military commissions. Two of these latter were issued by Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania, one giving Mr. Carr the position of Captain in the Eighty-fourth militia, dated May 1, 1808, the other creating him Major of the same regiment, dated August 3, 1807.

Two others from President Madison, one as Major of the 16th United States Infantry, dated July 3, 1812, the other as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th United States Infantry, dated April 20, 1815. In addition to these gifts the Librarian announced that during the past month 1089 additions had been made to the Library and Museum of which five were manuscripts, 83 books, and 768 pamphlets. The Society is accumulating much valuable historic material, and is well worthy the consideration of those who possess any documents which throw light on the early history of the country.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of William Alcorn, aged forty years, who was run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 15th of November, near the Wire Bridge. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died on the 4th instant, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses, the inquest was not held until yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

An inquest was also held on the body of Mary McCarty, aged sixty-five, who died suddenly from heart disease, at her residence, No. 216 Gaskill street.

FATAL FALL.—Yesterday afternoon, as William Scott, a colored man, was workin under the eave of the new church at Franklin street and Columbia avenue, on what is known as a cleat ladder, he was precipitated to the ground by the giving way of the cleat on which he was standing, and falling on his head, he was killed instantly. Deceased was married, and resided in Maria street.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Thomas Cresswell was admitted to the Hospital yesterday, with his left arm broken, caused by falling down stairs, at his residence in Bellow street.

John Doyle was also admitted, with his shoulder broken, caused by a water cask falling upon it.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the wood-carving establishment of Mr. Fenning, at Seventh and Wall streets. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

A STRAY WAIF.—A male infant was found last evening at Eleventh and Cherry streets. It was taken to the Almshouse.

—"My friend, how long have you been married?" said a Yankee to a young German. "Vel, dis is a ting vot I seldom don't like to talk about, but ven I does, it seems so long as never was."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Handel and Hadyn Society will give their first concert of the season,

THURSDAY EVENING, December 13,

Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorio of

ELIJAH

will be performed. Solo parts by

Dr. C. A. GUILMETTE of Boston,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York,
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFERY, and
Miss H. M. ALEXANDER of Philadelphia
The parts of the Youth and the Angels' Trio by three boys selected from the choir and instructed by Professor Pierce, Organist of St. Mark's Church

The Chorus will embrace over three hundred voices assisted by a Grand Orchestra of forty instruments, the whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.

No subscriptions will be taken after MONDAY MORNING 10th instant. The Box sheet will then be open for the sale of single tickets.

Admission to all parts of the house, $1. Reserved Seats in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, 50 cents extra.

No extra charge for reserved seats in the Family Circle.

Doors will open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 precisely.

Subscribers can now get their tickets at Trumpler's Music Store.

The Oratorio of DAVID will be the Second Concert, JANUARY 31, 1867. 12 10 4t

HISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU
SECOND APPEARANCE OF MME HISTORI
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 11, SECOND SUBSCRIPTION.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as.....MARY STUART
WEDNESDAY—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. FRIDAY—PHEDRA
Admission, $1·50; Reserved seats, $2. Family Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 50c. Seats for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday can be obtained from 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's.
Doors open at 7. Commences at 8.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
THIRD WEEK OF JOHN E. McDONOUGH.
LAST NIGHTS
Of Boucicault's New Pictorial Dramatic Sensation.
The Domestic Drama of Home Feelings
And Life's Every-day Toiling Struggles, the

Long Strike

OR, THE WORKMEN OF MANCHESTER.
THRONGING NIGHTLY THIS THEATRE.
Performance will conclude with
TWO PENNY WHISTLES.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 12,
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.
Last Matinee Performance of
HENRIETTE, THE FORSAKEN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 15,
ALLAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.
Doors open, evening 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock PRICES AS USUAL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
RETURN OF SAM!
FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT COMEDIAN,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear as
SAM! "YOU KNOW!" "YOU KNOW!"
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
De Walden's greatly successful Comedy of
SAM!
Sam.....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU
Supported by the
FULL AND EFFICIENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF F. S. CHANFRAU.
Seats secured six days in advance. 12 10 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½.
NINTH NIGHT OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
CLARKE as DIMPLE,
CLARKE as WADDILOVE.
CLARKE as DIGGORY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 11,
Buckstone's admirable Comedy, in Three Acts, of
LEAP YEAR.
Mr. Dimple.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
After which the roaring Comedietta of
THE FAT BOY.
Waddilove.....Mr J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Diggory.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Wednesday—Mr. J. S. CLARKE as BOB ACRES and TIMOTHY TOODLES.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above TWELFTH.—Second week of Father Kemp's OLD FOLKS. EMMA J. NICHOLS in New Songs Every Evening. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Family Tickets, five for $1·50. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the Continental Hotel. Doors open at 7 o'clock. concert at 8. FRIDAY EVENING, December 14, BENEFIT OF EMMA J. NICHOLS. 12 10 6t

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS will give the first of his Series for 1866-7, in the FOYER OF THE ACADEMY, ON THURSDAY, December 13, at 4 o'clock.
Tickets at the Music Stores. 12 10 3t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 11 6 3m

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

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INIMITABLE AND
CHOICE CONFECTIONS
NOW READY
For the Holiday Season,
Together with a large variety of
FANCY BOXES,
Of his own Importation, direct from Paris and Vienna.
ALSO NEW AND RARE
Confections and Bon-Bons,
Only known to this house,
Forming at once a rich and superb assortment from which to choose for
SELECT PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA 12 8 19t

AMUSEMENTS.

TICKET OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT St.
Remember the Little Ones:
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,
in Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acting President
Mrs. Major General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President.
Miss. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Miss. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. William S. Hillier, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dusen, Manager.

The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street, New York!

To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS,

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York City	$12,000
1 *Present in United States Greenbacks*	10,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E, New York	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New York	3,000
1 Carriage Horses, and Harness (complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New York, $1500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Rings, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Fifth" Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $125	1,875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing-Machine	150
20 Silver plated Tea Setts, @ $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 vols. each), being a complete Illustrated History of the War	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, @ $6	1,500
500 Tea and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, @ $5	2,500
1000 Call bells and plated Fruit Knives, @ $3	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.:—Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, etc. etc., amounting to	24,225

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N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School,
Or to WM. T. WILSON,
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"BRONCHOIDS"
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.
ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"
Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
None genuine without the written signature of
JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. (11 14 tuths12t

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SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $

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The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

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Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drug have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
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DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrotula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
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DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents Sent per mail, 40 cents.
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DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
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ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

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The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1866.

After Their Places.

We see it stated that the subject of dispensing with the employment of women in the Treasury Department is undergoing discussion. It is asserted that, while many of them are capable and earn their salaries, others are inefficient and undeserving; notwithstanding which, it is impossible to discharge them, owing to the importunity of friends and other influences, the pay being greater than that which women receive in any other vocation. The pressure for appointments is overwhelming. The President's house, General Grant's headquarters, and the Treasury Department are besieged continually, and on many days the greater portion of the time of the Secretary of the Treasury and his assistants is taken up in refusing to employ women, and in explaining the reasons for such refusal. There are now from fifty to one hundred more women in the Treasury Department than the Secretary is justified in retaining. In view of all the disadvantages attending the employment of women, and the continued pressure for appointments, and the consequent annoyance, the Secretary of the Treasury is considering the expediency of following the example of the Secretary of the Interior, of dismissing at once all the female employes.

We wonder if none of these difficulties are encountered with respect to *male* applicants for office? Are there no "inefficient or undeserving" *men* whom it is impossible to discharge, "owing to the importunity of friends, and other influences?" The papers have lately referred to a series of defalcations and forgeries in the Treasury Department, perpetrated by a young man closely connected with a high official. This fellow is the *son* of a certain officer in one branch of the Treasury Department, and his frauds have been notorious for months both in Washington and elsewhere.

Are the President's house, General Grant's headquarters, and the Treasury Department "besieged" by nobody but poor women, asking for employment? Is not the pay of many a clerk in Washington larger than he could get elsewhere for the same work?

We hope the selfish, greedy crowd of hangers-on at Washington will not succeed in this effort to make places for themselves by taking work away from the few women that are employed there, for that is all that this proposed movement means.

Views of the Secretary of the Interior—1861, 1866.

Hon. Orville H. Browning is one of the few Republicans who supported Mr. Johnson throughout his present career. He took upon himself, a few weeks since, the graceless task of attacking the Constitutional Amendment in a very voluminous letter, in which he argued that a State was immortal. His great foundation was on the maxim, "Once a State, always a State." He reiterated it in a dozen different form, and made it the basis of his logic.

Yet, strange as it may seem, Mr. Browning did not always hold this view of the case Probably the prospect South, as viewed from the Senate Chamber and from the Interior Department, is different. Be that as it may, when the present Secretary was Senator from Illinois, in 1861, he made a speech on the 18th of July, in which he took strong ground in opposition to his present theory. But let us allow him to speak for himself. Here are his own words:—"I will not stop to deal with technicalities. I care not whether you call it the subjugation of the people or the subjugation of the State. When all the authorities of a State—when all the officers who are the embodiment of the power of the State, who speak for the State, who represent the Government of the State—where they are all disloyal and banded in treasonable confederation against the Government, I, for one, am for subjugating them; and you may call it subjugation of the State or of the people, just as you please. I am for subjugation, and you may apply the term subjugation to the State or to the people." Then the difference was merely a technicality, unworthy of attention; now it is a matter of vital import. If the authorship of the phrase, "Consistency, thou art a jewel," is a mystery, we may be aided in the search by knowing that it could never have originated among any who held views like those of the conservative party.

Landed at Last.—The city was yesterday thrown into a pleasurable state of excitement by the news that the *Britannia* had been signalled off New York. Although little has been said in the papers about the anxiety felt for her safety, yet those who have had every opportunity of judging had just given her up for lost. In these days of rapid steam propelling, the fact that a vessel has been out thirty days in crossing the Atlantic is considered good ground for alarm, if not despair. When it is remembered, therefore, that the *Britannia* sailed from Glasgow on the 3d of November, and was never again heard from until the 10th of December, the people can imagine the relief in shipping circles when told that she, with her freight of two hundred human souls, had at last reached New York and was coming up the bay. We feared we would have had to add another to the list headed by the *Baltic* and footed by the ill-fated *Evening Star*.

Time of Meeting of the Fortieth Congress.

The following bill, introduced by Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday:—

"Be it enacted, etc., That, in addition to the first or regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock meridian on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place on the next succeeding day at 12 o'clock M.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That section 17 of the act approved July 28 1866, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," be so amended that no Senator or Representative in Congress, who has been a member of the Congress next immediately preceding, shall receive any allowance for mileage for travelling to the place of meeting to attend such additional session provided for in the foregoing section."

Mr. Schenck remarked that the object of the second section was to prevent payment of constructive mileage. If the phraseology did not cover that point thoroughly, he would endeavor to have the section amended in the Senate.

Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

In the Senate yesterday the bill relating to suffrage in the District of Columbia was up, and pretty thoroughly discussed. An amendment embodying the read-and-write test was voted down. The bill, as proposed, confers the elective franchise upon all male citizens of the United States, except paupers, criminals, and persons under guardianship, and those who left the District to give aid and comfort to the Rebels in the late war. The Senate adjourned without coming to a vote on the bill.

Surratt.—The documents laid before Congress yesterday show that Mr. Boutwell was correct in his statement that the Government knew of the whereabouts of Surratt for over a year, but that he was incorrect in his insinuations that the officials were not doing their whole duty in endeavoring to secure him. The documents are extremely interesting, and form another proof that the detection of crime, in this age of law and civilization, must be considered an assured thing. When the guilty escape, it is the exception, and not the rule. How, by his photograph, the murderer was followed through Canada to Liverpool, through England, Spain, Italy, and finally into Egypt, is as curious as the tale of "Monte Cristo," or the adventures of the "Wandering Jew," the only difference in the latter case being, that, unlike the troubled Israelite, he will find no difficulty in the shuffling off of this mortal coil. In regard to Mr. Boutwell, we deplore the heedlessness which would give currency to an injurious report, which it eventually was unable to prove.

The "Medea" of Ristori.—Last evening witnessed the first appearance before a Philadelphia audience of Ristori, the rival of Rachel, and "the tragic actress of the world." A brilliant assembly at the Academy of Music greeted the great artist with a cordial enthusiasm We confess, however, to a feeling of disappointment from her first entrance, or rather descent, upon the stage, to the last emphatic "*Tu*" which closes Legouve's version of the famous old Greek tragedy of Sophocles. Ristori's features lack the great dramatic power which in Rachel spoke—held her audience spell-bound. The voice of Ristori is singularly deep and expressive; yet, were we again cheated of some pathetic touch, balked of some frenzied burst of passion in this "dark witch maiden," whose soul given over to the dark "Eumenides," spurns at all bonds and defies all control. The "Medea" of Legouve, and the "Medea" of Sophocles are two different creations. Yet enough remains of the original to recognize the dark enchantress of Colchis; she who, for the love of the "yellow-haired Jason,'," stained her white hands with the blood of her young brother, and forsaking the barbaric splendor of the "marble walls and roofs of gold" of "Aetes" palace, dared the perils of the "unknown sea" with the bold Argonauts of Hellas. Ristori is eminently free from rank. In avoiding this error she fell, in "Medea," more than once, into the opposite extreme of tameness. At times she reached to the stern, inborn dignity and lofty command of the Colchian Princess; but more frequently fell beneath it, and became almost trivial. The scene of "Medea's" first meeting with "Jason," in Corinth, on the eve of his marriage with "Creusa," daughter of "Creon," was weakly rendered. The tumultuous joy, the bitter irony, masking the bleeding woman's heart; the indignant sarcasm with which she bids him choose her a place of refuge, where the curse of crimes incurred for him shall not rise, spectre-like, and warn her back, were not given with the subtle effect and irresistible impulse of intense feeling, nowhere more needed than in this masterly scene. Not even when, driven to desperate frenzy, the frantic mother determines on the murder of her innocent children, and, standing at the foot of the statue of the child-devouring god, invokes with suppressed breath and curdling veins the "livid deities of gloomy Tauris—" not even here is the power of a truly great artist more demanded than in the scene above mentioned. Ristori's attitude and emphasis at the close of the tragedy were grand and imposing in the extreme, and we trust a further acquaintance with the fair artist in other varied characters will remove this feeling of disappointment, with which we candidly confess we quitted the temple of the Muses on her first appearance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "Telegraph," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
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GRACE CHURCH FAIR

AT

INSTITUTE HALL,

(WILMINGTON, DELAWARE). [12 8 6t

From December 10 to December 15, inclusive

A FAIR WILL BE HELD IN THE Alexander Presbyterian Church N. E. corner of GREEN and SEVENTEENTH Streets, commencing DECEMBER 17, and continuing until DECEMBER 25, in aid of the new church building. The active co-operation of the friends of the enterprise is solicited. Contributions of money and materials may be sent to the house of the Pastor Rev. T. M. Cunningham, No 613 North Eighteenth street or to Mrs. James Ross Snowden, No. 1334 Green street. 12 10 6t

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.—Holders of twenty or more Seven thirty Coupons, due December 15 1866, can present them at this office previous to the 15th inst. for count and examination Checks will be issued for the same on the 15th inst. C. McKIBBIN,
12 6 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

ROXBOROUGH LYCEUM.—LECTURE on TUESDAY EVENING, December 11, 1866, by T. DWIGHT THACHER, Esq.

Subject:—"Reminiscences of Ten Years on the Border." W. H. LEWIS, Secretary.

12 10 2t

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, December 21 at the office No. 129 South FRONT at 3:30 P. M., to decide upon the future course of the Company, and other matters of importance. SIMON POEY, Secretary.

12 11 10t

FALL STYLE HATS.

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The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RISTORI! RISTORI!

AS

MARY STUART,

QUEEN OF SCOTLAND,

THIS EVENING, December 11.

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ILLUSTRATED DUODECIMO EDITION.

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Our Mutual Friend	$4 00	Bleak House	$4 00
Pickwick Papers	4 00	Sketches by "Boz"	4 00
Tale of Two Cities	4 00	Barnaby Rudge	4 00
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David Copperfield	4 00	Old Curiosity Shop	4 00
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Nicholas Nickleby	75	Message from the Sea	75
Pickwick Papers	75	Holiday Stories	75
Christmas Stories	75	Sketches by "Boz"	75
Martin Chuzzlewit	75	American Notes	75
Barnaby Rudge	75	Pic-Nic Papers	75
Dickens' New Stories	75	Somebody's Luggage	25
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THE KENT NATIONAL BANK,

KENT, OHIO.

FAILURE OF THE BURGLARS.

THEY COULD NOT DRILL

THE SPIEGEL EISEN.

On Saturday evening, the 3d of November, our bank was entered by burglars. The office of the bank being without an occupant, they had undisputed possession, and I have no doubt employed their time uninterruptedly till morning, in efforts to reach the treasure of the bank. But thanks to the protection afforded by one of your Burglar-Proof Safes, which on this occasion proved to be impregnable they were foiled.

The outside or fire-proof door of the Safe was drilled and blown open. They then commenced on the burglar-proof, and after knocking off the dial of the lock, and knob that throws the bolts, they attempted to drive the lock off, but without success; they also used wedges and a heavy sledge, but failed in all. They left behind them a large assortment of tools, consisting of two crowbars, a heavy sledge, wooden mallet, two steel wedges, and a variety of chisels.

Having occasion to be at my office (which is connected with the bank) at about 11 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, I made the discovery of the aforesaid visitation and failure to open the burglar-proof part of the safe, although they had knocked off the dial plate to the lock and otherwise disfigured and abused the safe, which prevented any one but a skilful operator or practical manufacturer of safes and locks to open the safe.

The necessities of the case were plainly presented, and we lost no time in despatching an agent to Cleveland to procure a proper person to open our safe. Calling at your agency, no suitable person was found. We then applied to another house in the safe business, who very kindly furnished us a practical manufacturer of safes, a person who understood the science and the manufacture of locks and safes to perfection.

He arrived, and with the assistance of two of the most powerful men in the village (quarrymen, who are famous for heavy strokes with the sledge hammer) operations were commenced at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Monday, and the work continued unceasingly till 8 o'clock P. M., when they become too tired to work longer, and adjourned.

The next morning about 7½ o'clock the work was again resumed with the same help, and at 11 A. M. success attended our efforts, and we again had the pleasure of knowing that our property was safe. Had it been placed in a less powerful safe, the tables would have been turned in favor of the robbers.

Mr. H. A. Kent of the house of Kent & Co., of your city, has instructions to arrange with you for a new safe.

Yours truly, MARVIN KENT,
President Kent National Bank.

Kent, Ohio, November 17, 1866
To Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—M'me Adelaide Ristori appeared as "Medea," last evening, to a large and fashionable audience. Most of the ladies appeared in opera costume, and their magnificent robes and hair-dresses made an *ensemble* of magnificence rarely witnessed in the Academy.

Ristori's acting was most generally compared to that of Rachel. Some insisted that the latter was the most natural and powerful of the two. There was but little applause during the performance, but the great tragedienne was called out at the conclusion of each act, and received the plaudits of the people.

This evening *Marie Stuart*, a very noble play, in five acts, written by Schiller, will be presented, with the following excellent cast:—

Marie Stuart, Queen of Scotland.....M'me Adelaide Ristori
Elizabeth, Queen of England.....Signorita Antonietta Cottin
Anne, Nurse to Marie.....Signorina Virginia Cassati
Margaret Carl.....Signora Giulia Bovini
Robert, Earl of Leicester.....Signor Giacomo Giech
William Cecil.....Cesar Mancini
Talbot.....Cesare Rossi
Melville.....Giorgio Maria Borghi
Mortimer.....Giovanni Carboni
(Jimmy Charcoal?)
Paulet.....Giulio Bull
Borgoeno.....Cesare Gli ta
Officer.....F. Verzura

Mr. Thomas Williams, the translator, gives the following as the plot of *Marie Stuart*:—

"This tragedy is the master-work of Schiller. The first act exhibits Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, in her chamber at Fotheringay Castle, prior to the announcement of the sentence of death. The crown jewels are taken from her, and some trinkets, besides a letter to 'Queen Elizabeth.' Then Lord Burleigh' arrives to convey to her the sentence. Her anger breaks forth at this, but the presence of 'Mortimer,' with letters from the Cardinal Duke de Guise 'gives her hopes of a new champion and of rescue. She pours out her invectives against her judges and terminates the scene in a tempest of passion. The second act is at the Court of Elizabeth,' where the 'Queen,' Leicester,' 'Cecil' and 'Talbot' are in council on 'Mary's' execution. Subsequently, Mortimer,' Paulet,' and others, converse on the subject, and 'Mortimer' urges Leicester' to attempt a rescue for 'Mary.' In the third act 'Mary' is permitted to walk in the gardens of the castle. A brilliant scene is presented, and soon after it is announced that 'Elizabeth' is near at hand. The 'Queen' then enters, and a scene of thrilling interest ensues; in which 'Mary' exhibits the utmost indignation. The fourth act is devoted to the death of 'Mortimer,' who has been arrested at the command of 'Leicester,' the Earl being anxious to shield himself from suspicion as the friend of 'Mary.' Besides, the death of 'Mary' is fully discussed, with reference to its consequences. At last 'Elizabeth' signs the warrant. The last act introduces, as a friend of 'Mary,' 'Andrew Melville,' who is true to her to the last, and attends her till she bids farewell to her servants and expires on the block."

CARL WOLFSOHN'S SECOND MATINEE.—The Foyer will be again occupied on Friday afternoon by the lovers of good music, to hear this excellent artist in his continued interpretation of the history of the music for the piano-forte. The first matinee gave unbounded satisfaction, Mr. Wolfsohn's artistic performances being ably seconded by the rich voice and careful singing of Herr Pollak, who made a most favorable impression upon his hearers. He is destined to become a great favorite with our musical public. Mr. Wolfsohn is giving a series of Beethoven matinees in New York, and yet another in Brooklyn, where he is highly applauded by the critics, even the ablest of whom thus speaks of him:—

"In Mr Wolfsohn's performance yesterday there was manifest and great improvement. The sonatas had evidently been better studied, both mentally and technically, the reading being broader and the execution being clearer, more decided and more excellent in color. Of the three sonatas, that in C major was most admirably rendered. We can speak of it in terms of warm eulogy and without reservation. The allegro was played with great spirit, clear accent and excellent phrasing. The adagio displayed an unusual depth of sentiment, breadth of passion, and was executed with a delicacy and tenderness of touch greater than Mr. Wolfsohn has yet exhibited. The scherzo, which is not equal to the rest of the composition was taken at rather too slow, but the finale was really beautifully played, prompt and decided in tempo, clear and accurate in execution, and just and effective in color. It was altogether a performance of high merit, and deservedly met with warm applause."

When our artists are thus spoken of abroad, it shows, at least, that others agree with us in our appreciation and support of them.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—This is the last week of the *Long Strike*. Mr. McDonough and the whole company appear in it this evening. The amusing farce of the *Two Bonnycastles* concludes the performance.

On to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, *Henrietta, the Forsaken*, will be given for the last time.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—Mr. J. S. Clarke as "Mr. Dimple," the "Fat Boy," and "Diggory." This is an immense bill, brimful of fun, wit, and drollery.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr F. S. Chanfrau, the distinguished character comedian, in Mr. De Walden's capital comedy of *Sam*.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have an unusually attractive programme this evening.

NATIONAL HALL.—Father Kemp's O'd Folks and Miss Emma J. Nichols for a few nights more.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

CHRISTMAS—GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—The surplus stock of the well-known firm of Bailey & Co., of No. 819 Chesnut street, has been consigned to B. Scott, Jr., for sale at auction. The goods are now arranged for inspection at Mr. Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, where the sale will take place on Thursday and Friday mornings, at 10½ o'clock. The object of bringing these goods before the public in this way, is to afford them the opportunity of securing, for a moderate and reasonable sum, articles which are eminently appropriate for gifts during the coming holidays. The taste must, indeed, be fastidious, which cannot discover in the collection something exactly suited to it; and in view of the mania for gift-making which in less than two weeks will take such a powerful hold upon all classes of the community, we predict an energetic competition for the most desirable features of this splendid collection.

Even if our readers have no intention of making a purchase at the sale, they will find themselves amply repaid for a visit to the gallery of Mr. Scott by the artistic and beautiful articles comprised in the present collection. Not only will they find many little gems which are precisely the things for Christmas gifts, but they will discover a large assortment of artistic bronzes, clocks, and similar articles, which have an intrinsic value in themselves independently of their ornamental character. There is likewise in the collection a large assortment of plated goods of James Dixon & Son's manufacture, in which ornamentation vies with usefulness, and brilliancy with durability. So, whether you purchase or not, kind reader, do not fail to take a glance at the collection.

PREPARING FOR WINTER IN AN UNLAWFUL MANNER.—A man was yesterday arrested for the too general confiscation of that which was calculated to give bodily comfort, and that which he was in want of. Believing that the approach of winter would necessitate the enlargement of his scanty wardrobe, and believing also that the addition could well be made without the delivering up of the needful in exchange, he stepped into Steppacher's saloon, on Chesnut street, and from which he issued well clothed in a warm overcoat, and, in case of want, carried another under his arm. This action, of course, was too singular to be allowed, and he was immediately arrested for larceny and placed in duress.

STEALING GOAT-SKINS.—Jacob Sanenburger, who, in connection with others reported yesterday, stole nine dozen of goat-skins from a morocco factory in Randolph street, was last night arrested by the police officials for that act. Alderman Shoemaker, after a hearing of the case, committed him in default of $800 bail.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Mary Dillon was committed by Alderman Hurley, this morning, in default of bail. She is charged with the larceny of three odd shoes, which await an owner at the Cherry Street Station House. One of the shoes had been undergoing the operation of having a new heel put on, but was not quite completed.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following real estate was sold by M. Thomas & Sons at the Philadelphia Exchange, at noon to-day:—

250 shares Manassas Mining Company	Not sold
200 shares North American Coal Company	Not sold.
70 shares Chesapeake Mining Company, of Michigan	Not sold.
50 shares Washington Mining Company, of Michigan	Not sold.
11 shares Perkiomen Mining Company, of Michigan	Not sold
10 shares Bank of Pennsylvania	15 cents.
1 share Northern Bank of Kentucky	$96
20 shares Girard Bank	$87
3 shares Philadelphia Steamship Dock Company	$11
1000 shares Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company of Nevada	12½ cts.
35 shares Phoenix Insurance Company	$101
5 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties	$8
100 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company	$8
115 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad	$12
200 shares Moshannon Coal Company	60 cents.
$125 Delaware Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1863	74 cents.
$1450 Delaware Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864	Not sold
$805 Delaware Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1865	Not sold.
$875 Delaware Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1866	Not sold.
40 shares Reliance Insurance Company	$45
25 shares American Anti-Incrustator Company	$59
5 shares American Academy of Music	$300
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$15 50
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	$17 50
1 share in the Mercantile Library	$7 75
2 shares Swiftsure Transportation Company	$45
975 shares Mandan Mining Company	10 cents.
1000 shares Empire Copper Company	3 cents.
100 shares Philadelphia and Boston Mining Company	11 cents
100 shares Northwestern Coal and Iron Company	Not sold.
1000 shares Green Hill Oil Company	1 cent.
150 shares French Creek Lubricating Oil Company	1 cent.
500 shares Upper Economy Oil Company	2 cents.
Three-story brick residence, No. 620 North Eighth street	Not sold.
2 three-story brick dwellings, Nos 602 and 604 Buttonwood street	$2815 and $2775
Four-story brick dwelling, S. E corner of Seventh and Buttonwood streets	$5000
Three-story brick dwelling, No 471 North Seventh street	$4350
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 467 North Seventh street	$4300
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1316 Carpenter street	$1875
Three-story brick dwelling, No 714 Wood street	Not sold.
Lot, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Wharton streets, 106 feet front on Wharton street, 62 feet front on Ashland street 289 feet front on Eleventh st eet	Not sold.
Lot of ground, brick stable, coach house etc., No. 663 North Front street 111 feet front	$26,100
Country seat and farm, 175¾ acres, Chester county, Pa	Not sold.
Two story brick dwelling, No. 511 Lorian street, between Buttonwood and Green and Seventh and Eighth streets	$2575
Residence, S. E. corner of Twenty-second and Arch streets	Not sold.
Residence, south side of Arch street, east of Twenty-second	Not sold.
2 three-story brick dwellings, Front street south of Otter street	Not sold.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1011 Lombard street, with three story dwellings in the rear	Not sold.
Four-story brick store and dwelling, No. 820 Walnut street	$13,900
A Double two story brick residence, N. 424 Monroe street	$1100
Two story brick dwelling, No. 519 Queen street	$1675
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1825 Mervine street	Not sold.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1845 Mervine street	$3250
Two story brick shop, No. 204 North Broad street	$5300
Three-story brick residence, No. 1135 Spruce street	$9450
Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 315 South Front street and No 8 S South Water street	$9700
2 well-secured ground rents, $42 a year each	$900 a piece.
3 mortgages—One of $500; one of $1600; and one of $459 at	$429, $1390, and $410

THE FALL OF LIME.—Yesterday afternoon much merriment was caused to some of the inhabitants on Girard avenue, and much consternation and depression of spirits was caused to the driver of a lime cart, in the following manner:—

A heavy cart, filled full with lime, was being leisurely drawn along on the track of the street cars, when the shrill blowing of a whistle, and numerous yells, conveyed to the mind of the sleepy driver that a car was in near proximity. In his hurry to turn out of the track, he cut around sharp, not noticing, from his exalted height on the lime-box, that the tire of one of the wheels had been twisted off, and was rolling down the gutter in a wriggling way. He got off of the track, the car passed on, and the heavy wagon began its heavy jogging on the rough pavement.

Now, with the tire on, this might not have had any evil effects; but with the tire off, it was forcing upon the wheel more than its allotted share of hard running; the fellows were not competent to bear alone their heavy burden, and the consequence was, that the wagon had not proceeded far before there was a cracking sound, a giving way of one and then another, and finally, with a crash, down came wagon, rider and all, tumbling the astonished joker from his lofty perch into the gutter, and scattering the lime in all directions.

That there was no small amount of loud vituperation was palpably evident by the gathering of a large crowd, attracted by the noise.

We would caution those who, for a short or long period, are lifted up, particularly not to forget those things below which make for their peace and well-being.

STEALING A BUFFALO ROBE.—John W. Talbert attempted to appropriate to his private use a valuable buffalo robe, which he abstracted from Eastwick Park. This action was witnessed by Officer Rowan, who started in pursuit of the individual who was fast making his way off. After a hard chase of about two and a half miles, the taker was nabbed, although he gave the officer a hard run.

VIOLATING THE MARKET ODINANCES.—Officer Barton arrested Samuel Anderson, Philip Duncan, A. T. Wills, Theodore Terry, E. W. Kelly, John Greenwald, William Norris, Henry Roletta, M. D. Barrett, and T. R. Gash, for violating the market ordinances, by selling meat on the outside of that building on the streets. They were each fined two dollars by Alderman Patchell.

ARREST OF A RIOTER.—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, Edward Hale was arrested on the charge of being concerned in the riot on Sunday morning, at Ninth and Vine. He was in company with the young men who were arrested at that time. He was held by Alderman Jones to answer. The particulars of the case have already been reported in the TELEGRAPH.

OWNER WANTED.—Picked up last night in the streets, one dozen brooms, which may have been deposited by some philanthropic individual for the cleaning of the public avenues, but more probably deopped by some unsuspecting John. They can be obtained by the owner at the Eleventh Ward Station.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—James Cahill was arrested yesterday afternoon in Ninth street, above Poplar, for the frequent forcible application of his clinched digits upon the person of another. For this physical and amusing exercise, he was arrested, taken before Alderman Massey, and held in $800 bail.

A WARNING TO YOUNGSTERS.—A boy aged fourteen years was arrested for putting his fingers into everything in the market stalls, and abstracting therefrom certain eatables. He was held in $300 bail. Youngsters, take care.

A FOUNDLING.—Last evening, about seven o'clock, a male child about two months old was found on the steps of house No. 1920 Cherry street. The poor little unacknowledged fellow was sent to the Alms-house.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

os. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—Yesterday a couple of men were arrested on suspicion of enriching themselves at others' expense by passing counterfeit currency. After a hearing before the authorities they were discharged.

SMALL FIRE.—About half-past 6 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in Richmond street. It was extinguished before any great damage was done to the property.

CLOTHE ANEW—

Prices of Clothing can be no lower. We are daily receiving fresh goods purchased at much less than cost and have reduced all goods on hand to proportionate prices. We have *by far* the largest and best stock of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING

in this city, which we are selling in large amounts daily.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 613 MARKET STREET.

HOLIDAY BOOKS—No Book House in the world has the fine assortment of Holiday Books that J. B. Peterson & Brothers, No 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, now offer for sale. The collection is rich, varied, and choice in all the departments of literature, and many are very costly, whilst others are so splendidly bound that they needs must be seen to be appreciated.

Here it would not be inappropriate to mention that Messrs. J. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., publish *Dickens' complete illustrated Works in twenty* different editions, bound in every conceivable style, from the plain paper cover volume to the gorgeous full bound calf volume. What more suitable "Holiday Present" could be given to any one than a set of this author's writings? We answer, none. The publishers will send their descriptive catalogue of Charles Dickens' Works, with prices of each style of binding, to any address, on application.

Persons living at a distance can enclose the money, for any set preferred, to J. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., in a letter, and on its receipt the books will be forwarded by return express, freight charges paid.

We advise our readers to send for a set, and they will have books that can always be referred to with pleasure and satisfaction.

The Juvenile Department has the largest and finest assortment of children's books ever offered before in this city. Books handsomely illustrated for children; stories of fairies; stories of giants; stories of adventure, etc., grace the departments from which selections can be made.

The assortment of *Fine Illustrated Works, Prayer Books, Bibles*, is beyond description. Books, in all styles of binding; Annuals of all sizes and prices.

Those who wish to obtain the choicest editions of volumes, in every realm of literature, cannot fail to find them at Petersons', and they will be sure to be courteously afforded every facility for examination or purchase which this extensive establishment affords.

BOOKS SENT TO THE COUNTRY.—Persons in the country, who cannot visit the city, and wish holiday books, can rely upon us for a careful selection of such books as they may desire. All that need be done is to enclose us $5, $10, $20, $50, or upwards, and name the kind of books wanted, and on receipt of money, we guarantee to forward per mail or express as ordered, prepaid, a very choice and varied selection of books, and at the lowest possible prices.

Every new book published will be found for sale at Peterson's Book Store, No. 306 Chesnut street, at publishers' prices, the moment it is issued from the press.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Perplexed people, who are beginning to look for PRESENTS for the coming holidays, will find PETERSONS' CATALOGUE of much assistance. Their sets of Dickens are a desirable present for any one. The assortment of Diaries of all sizes and styles are very appropriate. Also, a large assortment of Juveniles suitable for children of all ages and sizes, and all are sold at astonishingly low prices.

Messrs Peterson & Brothers' publications are sold by all booksellers, and at their establishment, No. 306 Chesnut street, from whence they will send their catalogue free to all who desire it. Call and examine their stock.

How happy is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.

The very best sewing machine in the world.

MR. VAN WYCK WICKES, New York city, dealer in all kinds of Sewing Machines, a witness in a recent case before the Commissioner of Patents, deposes as follows:—

Q For what reasons are these Grover & Baker Machines esteemed above others by those who prefer them for family use?

A. First, for their quietness; the beauty of the upper stitch for plain sewing, and the under stitch for ornamental work; the ease of working them, and the little time required in learning their use; the elasticity of the stitch, thereby avoiding the danger of the stitch breaking when used on light fabric, or sewing on the bias. They will do all the different styles of family sewing, and in addition will do the best quality of ornamental work.

THE CHARGES OF ELECTRICITY necessary to work the Atlantic Cables are so small that they can be produced in a "gun cap," and the charges of greenbacks for sending a message are so large that it takes a big pocket to hold the propelling material for the latter purpose. Such a difference in different charges is very noticeable, as much so as the difference between the low charges for first-class Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co's, under the Continental, and the high charges of other houses for much inferior articles. For good Clothing, at low charges, go to Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

How happy would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch and weave and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.

The most perfect, the most reliable, therefore the cheapest sewing Machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street.

A GROUP of persons examining a photograph, one says, "How expressive the eyes!" and another says, "How soft the shadows, and in relief the features!" while the third exclaims, "Observe the rich folds in the drapery!" It is needless to say the picture was made by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GO TO tropical America, if you wish to inhale enchanting fragrance. Yet, stay; you can have it here. Hialon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" will fill your parlor with vital breath of the most odorous flowers that perfume the fairy valleys of the Andes.—*Dover Delawarian.*

ORANGE, Vanilla, Chocolate, and Cocoanut Caramells, in endless variety, fresh every day at E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, No 318 Chesnut street.

No matter whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money.

No family can afford to be without a Florence. The best Sewing Machine in the world.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal). Fair Maryland Institute New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No 923 Chesnut street.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

GRATIS.—JAYNE'S MEDICAL ALMANAC FOR 1867 is now ready for distribution, and copies may be had gratis, in the English, German, French, Swedish, Hollandish, Norwegian, and Danish languages, at the store, No. 242 Chesnut street.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

BUY YOUR Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., No 902 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

MANY of the holiday gifts merely please the fancy for a few days and are then laid aside and forgotten. The Florence will last a lifetime, and please a lady friend better than a thousand dollars' worth of trinkets. Office and Salesrooms, No. 630 Chesnut street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
☞ Heavy reduction in prices. ☜
☞ Business Coats at $8, $10, $12 $14, $15, $18, ☜
☞ and up to $30, ☜
☞ Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17, ☜
☞ $19, $20, and up to $40. ☜
☞ Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14 ☜
☞ $15, $16. ☜
☞ Vests at $2 $2·50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, ☜
☞ $5·50 to $9. ☜

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
☞ Under Clothing very cheap. ☜

DIED.

DAVISON.—On the 9th instant, ELIZA ANN DAVISON, widow of the late EDWARD DAVISON, in the 58th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 712 N. Twenty-third street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock.

MILLIGAN.—On the 9th instant, Miss SALLIE J., daughter of William C. Milligan, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, near Haddonfield, N. J., on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill at 1 o'clock. ***

ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH.—THE ANNUAL Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles, held by the Sunday School connected with this Church, will be opened on MONDAY, December 10, and continue open until WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 12, in the WASHINGTON BUILDING, THIRD Street, above Spruce. 12 8 4t

FOR GIFTS, SEE HERE.—BOYS' AND Ladies' Skates, a variety of Chests of Tools, Boys' Turning Lathes, Miniature Wood Saws and Horses, Iron Furniture for Play Houses, Patent Tool Handles, with 30 small Tools, Carpet Sweepers, Clothes Wringers, etc. etc. TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

POCKET KNIVES, OF NEAT STYLES, AND made by various manufacturers of established reputation. A new assortment just received by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A PHILANTHROPIC GIFT WOULD BE A Clothes Wringer with cog wheels (which we know to be most durable). It should be used by every housekeeper who properly estimates the value of time, labor, and clothing saved by it. Ask your neighbor who uses one if she would do without it. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, 9 Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES. Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

SILVERSMITHS

AND

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.

PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,

Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY,

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),

No. 622 MARKET ST.

A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthsim

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for Ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 4p

KITCHEN & CO.

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW STORE,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

WATCHES. JEWELRY.

Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.

FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.

They solicit an inspection of their goods.

C. B. KITCHEN. J. P. OLIVER.
N. BULON, Salesman. 11 27 lmrp

CLOTHING.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

FINE

Ready-Made Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET ST.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $25; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 218

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS.
On Thursday and Friday mornings next, 13th and 14th insts., at 10¾ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, an attractive sale of Holiday Goods, being the surplus stock of a leading retail house.

SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS.
James Dixon & Sons' Sheffield best quality castors, cake baskets, vegetable dishes, tea sets, hand and tea trays, butter dishes, sugar dishes, dish covers, toast racks, etc. etc. Also, Wares of other manufacturers.

BRONZES.
Bronze figures, groups of all sizes, etc.

CLOCKS.
Bronze, marble, and gilt clocks, with figures to match.

MARBLE STATUARY,
From the celebrated School of Design at Florence.

VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY.

FANCY GOODS.
Decorated porcelain and bisque vases, figures and groups.
Leather reticules and work-bags, the whole comprising the largest and finest quality of goods ever offered in this city. [12 8 5t
Open for examination on Tuesday until morning of sale. Full particulars in Catalogue. Sale positive.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Friday Evening,
December 14 at 7½ o'clock, when about 100 entirely original oil paintings will be sold and are all directly from the easels of the artists themselves.
The paintings are now on exhibition at the Free Gallery of the Fine Arts No. 927 Chesnut street, where they will remain until the evening of sale.
Particulars in catalogue. 12 8 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, 818 No 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE AND ATTRACTIVE CLOSING SALE OF PARIS FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS OF THE IMPORTATION OF MESSRS B. DIAMENT & CO., No. 41 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK
We will sell
On Wednesday Morning,
December 12, at 10 o'clock, 1000 lots the entire balance of the above firm's importation being the closing sale of the season, and comprising a full assortment of the richest goods we have yet offered
Included sale on Wednesday will be found, viz:—
A very large assortment of fine rosewood and walnut inkstands tobacco-boxes, cigar-stands paper stands, work boxes jewel-boxes, glove boxes in great variety; watch and jewel stands, handkerchief boxes, ladies' and gents' toilet and dressing-cases, comb-boxes, pencil-cases money-safes, French mirrors, etc. etc.

TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, AND VASES.
Also, 500 lots fine French tea sets, rich Bohemia and bisque toilet sets, in great variety; very rich china, bisque and Bohemian vases, china tea sets, etc etc
Also, rich cut glass, liquor, Madeira wine, and water sets, with carved stands.
Also an invoice of fine wax and china dolls, patent doll-heads etc.

POCKET-WALLETS AND BAGS.
Also, an invoice of fine French pocket-wallets, traveling-bags, Paris brushes, combs, etc. etc. 12 10 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES AND MILLINERY GOODS, BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT,
On Friday,
December 14 at 10 o'clock embracing a full assortment of new goods suited to present sales 12 10 4t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OF A USEFUL CHARACTER.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Have now open a full assortment of the following Goods, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS,
DRESS GOODS in every variety,
LYONS BLACK VELVETS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKING,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,
BLANKETS, ETC. ETC.,
Together with our large stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
All of which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in the city. 12 11 tuthsfm

PRESENTS.

If you have a dear friend, a present of an ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENT to assist their hearing, would be most acceptable.
Also, a fine assortment of CUTLERY. Rodgers' and Westenholm's Pocket Knives, pearl and stag handles of beautiful finish, and Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's Razors; finest finish Ladies' Scissors, in cases
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, etc., etc.

P. MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 South TEN H Street, below Chesnut.
N. B.—Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery sharpened in the best manner. 12 1 6t

FRESH ADAMS CO. NTY PEACHES

In gallon, half gallon, and quart cans.
FRESH QUINCES AND TOMATOES.
Also, 100 dozen TOMATOES in glass.
100 dozen GREEN CORN.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.—CARL WOLFSOHN'S SECOND MATINEE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 14, at half-past 4 o'clock
Second appearance of HERR J. POLLAK, from the Royal Opera, Berlin, CARL ROSE, accompanist
Tickets One Dollar each, to be had at the Music Stores and at the door 12 11 4

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty, QUICK, THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 11 9 1y

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 11.

Paymaster Paulding Released.

Colonel Paulding, the Paymaster who lost a large amount of Government funds by the failure of the Merchant's National Bank of this city, and who was sentenced to pay a fine of $5000 and be imprisoned for one year, has been released by order of the President, and had the fine remitted.

The Prize-Fight.

The fight between McGlade, of New York, and Collier, of Baltimore, for the championship of light weights, is to take place near the dividing line of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, on the morning of January 15.

Business in the Senate.

An effort will be made to get a vote on the District Negro-suffrage bill in the Senate to-day. After its disposal, Senator Poland proposes to bring up the Bankrupt bill passed by the House, and will offer some verbal amendments.

Senator Morrill will soon call up the bill taking away the charter of the District of Columbia, and providing for its government by Commissioners.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 11.

Senate.

Mr Wilson (Mass.) presented the petition of the army officers, asking an increase of pay. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the petition of the Marine Underwriters of the city of New York, asking an appropriation for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Wade (Ohio), from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) said the Committee on Finance had been instructed to report the Tariff bill on the first Monday of December. The Committee had not yet been able to consider it, but he would move for the printing of several extra copies of the bill. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary in regard to the succession to the Presidency, in the case of disability by death or otherwise, than those now designated for it.

The bill to regulate suffrage in the District of Columbia was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Cowan (Pa.) to strike out the word "male."

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) took the floor. The Senator from

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings continued from our Fourth Edition of yesterday:—

Senate.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) introduced a bill in relation to persons suffering imprisonment for offenses against the laws of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) introduced a bill to admit the State of Colorado into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The following bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was then taken up:

A Bill to Regulate the Elective Franchise in the District of Columbia:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who have not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and who is a citizen of the United States and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of six months previous to any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in the said District, without any distinction on account of color or race.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall wilfully refuse to receive, or who shall wilfully reject, the vote of any person entitled to such right under the act, shall be liable to an action of *tort* by the person injured, and shall be liable, on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said district, or to both.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail in said district for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said district to give this act in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement of each term of the court.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

The amendment reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia was amended on the motion of Mr. Morrill, viz., strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and in lieu thereof insert—[Note—The amendment of Mr. Morrill is printed in italics]—That from and after the passage of this act, each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily left the District of Columbia to give aid and comfort to the Rebels in the late Rebellion, and is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in the said district for the period of six months previous to an election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector, and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race.

Section 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia who shall wilfully refuse to receive or who shall wilfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding $5000, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

Section 3. That if any person or persons shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed $1000, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District to give this act in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement of each term of the court.

Section 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 6. That the Mayors and Aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election, and said Mayors and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said list, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of each session in some newspaper printed in said District.

Section 7. That on or before the day appointed the mayors and aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared, in one or more public places in said cities respectively, at least ten days prior to said annual election.

Section 8. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity, and shall find his name on the list and mark it, and ascertain that his vote is single.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, proposed the following as a substitute for the first section of the substitute offered by the committee. In all elections to be held hereafter in the District of Columbia the following-described persons, and those only, shall have the right to vote, to wit:

First. All those persons who were actually residents of said District, and qualified to vote therein at the elections held therein in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, under the statutes then in force.

Second. All persons, residents of said District, who have been duly mustered into the military or naval service of the United States during the late rebellion, and have been or shall hereafter be honorably discharged therefrom.

Third. Male citizens of the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, excepting paupers, persons non compos mentis, or convicted of an infamous offence, and who, being residents of the ward or district in which they shall offer to vote, shall have resided in said district for the period of one year next preceding any election, and who shall have paid the taxes assessed against them, and who can read and who can write their names.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the bill had been so long before the Senate, and was so well understood, that he did not deem any extended remarks on it necessary at this time. He would state to the Senate briefly what he proposed by this bill. It would be seen that the bill purported to be a measure to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. It does more than that. It not only regulates the franchise: it extends it and enlarges it. The principal feature of the bill, and that which is of most interest to the Senate and to the country, and which probably challenges all attention, is that it embraces the colored citizens of the District of Columbia. In this particular it is a novelty. To describe the bill in a single phrase, he would say it was a measure for impartial restricted suffrage. That is to say, it proposed to be impartial among all the male citizens of the United States resident in the District; and it is restrictive in that it is confined to the male sex, and that it is confined to persons above a certain age, and that it excludes paupers and insane persons, and persons guilty of felony and other infamous offences. It is impartial, restricted suffrage, as distinguished from universal or manhood suffrage, of which the country has heard so much of late.

Mr. Morrill then alluded to the position of the Senate in this measure. That position had been studiously misrepresented by the press of the country. The writings of the press on this subject were disgraceful to American journalism. The Senate had been accused of failure to co-operate with the House during the last session on this important measure. Such was not the case. The Senate had acted promptly in this bill, and in perfect harmony with the sentiments of the other House.

Having replied to some objections to the pending bill urged by the Mayor of the city and others, Mr. Morrill read from manuscript a summary of his reasons why the bill should pass.

Mr. WILLEY made some remarks on his proposed amendment. He thought it would be rather hard to disfranchise the rebels of this District. They had no voice in national politics, and could have none. There was therefore no such reason for denying the franchise to them as existed with regard to rebels in his own State of West Virginia. He believed rebels ought to have a voice in municipal affairs in the District. His amendment also proposed not to disfranchise those who cannot read and write, and have already voted and are now entitled to vote. It looked to the future only in this respect, and it gave the ballot to all without respect to educational qualifications who had been in the Union army.

The question being on Mr. Willey's amendment,

Mr. MORRILL asked if it was divisible.

The CHAIR said Mr. Willey's amendment was to strike out and insert, and that was not divisible.

Mr MORRILL said he would like to get a separate vote on the first clause of Mr. Willey's amendment. He was opposed to that clause.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that the object wished by Mr. Morrill could be attained if Mr. Willey would add to the first clause of his amendment the words excepting all persons who have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels during the late rebellion.

Mr. WILLEY declined to modify his amendment.

On a question being raised, the CHAIR decided that it was in order to move to strike out the first clause of Mr. Willey's amendment.

The motion was made and the clause was stricken out.

The question being then on Mr. Willey's amendment as amended, Mr. WILSON hoped it would not be adopted. He was in favor of unrestricted manhood suffrage, except as to age and time residence. He was opposed to the qualifications of reading and writing. He had voted against it in his own State and would vote against it here. We were now in a condition to demand universal suffrage, and we should demand it. He was at one time in favor of the proposition started by the New York Herald, to grant suffrage to those who had fought in the army, who owned property, who could read and write, or who belonged to a Christian church. He was in favor of that once because he believed it was all that could be got. But the country is tending in the right direction now, and nothing less than universal suffrage ought to be accepted. Poor men needed the protection of the ballot as well as rich men, and the ignorant as well as the wise.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said it was not his intention to discuss the bill just now. Before the final vote was taken, he hoped to express his disapprobation of it in every form. During the last political campaign his State of Delaware was visited by many speakers from different States; some professing to come from Louisiana, some from Mississippi, some from Tennessee, some from Virginia, and, among the rest, by the distinguished Senator (Wilson) from Massachusetts. Having been apprised that Mr. Wilson was coming to Delaware to enlighten the people of that State in their duties at the polls, he (Mr. Saulsbury) apprised a popular audience that he would be a frank and open speaker, who would state honestly his convictions and opinions.

By some lapse of memory, however, Mr. Wilson had forgotten to say a word in favor of the doctrine he was now advocating. The people of Delaware were not deceived, however, knowing from the records of Congress what the intention of the dominant majority was. The people of that gallant little State had given a larger majority for what they had always believed; that this was a white man's government, and against negro suffrage in any and all forms.

Mr. WILSON said it was true that he visited Delaware last summer, and knowing very well that he was in a State where not much progress had been made, he acted somewhat on the Scriptural principle of giving milk to babes. (Laughter.)

Mr. SAULSBURY hoped that when Mr. Wilson came to Delaware again, he would bring not his milk can only but his meat basket, for his (Mr. Saulsbury's) constituents were accustomed to strong meat, especially in the part of the State in which he lived.

After further discussion, Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, moved to amend Mr. Willey's amendment by adding as follows at the end of it. "But no person shall have the right to vote who in any way voluntarily gave aid or comfort to the enemy during the late rebellion."

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, would like Mr. Anthony to state by whom the existence of the disqualifications in his amendment was to be determined. It could not be assumed that the people of this District were guilty of treason until they had been fairly tried and convicted. The law presumed them all to be innocent, and the Constitution declared that they could be convicted only by due process of law. If there was any man in the District who had committed treason, there were laws under which he could be tried.

Mr. ANTHONY said there was a mode provided in the sixth section to obtain the evidence necessary under his amendment. He supposed there was as many ways of ascertaining whether a man had been in the rebel army as of ascertaining whether he was twenty-one years of age.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, expressed himself opposed to the reading and writing qualification, and on that account would vote against Mr. Anthony's amendment, because he did not wish to perfect any amendment which contained such a proposition.

The question being put, Mr. Anthony's amendment was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, moved to reconsider the vote by which the first clause of Mr. Willey's amendment was stricken out. Disagreed to.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, moved to strike out from Mr. Willey's amendment the following words: "And who have paid the taxes assessed against them."

Mr. SAULSBURY said if this bill was passed, in two years the District would be flooded with negroes, and there would be a negro mayor and corporation. He could vote for no amendment to the bill, as he was opposed to it in every shape and form.

Mr. CONNESS withdrew his amendment, and the question was upon striking out the first section of Mr. Morrill's bill and inserting in lieu thereof the two remaining clauses of Mr. Willey's proposition, the first having been stricken out.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and by a vote of forty-one nays and one yea the Senate refused to adopt Mr. Willey's amendment.

The question was then on the substitute of the committee for the original bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to amend the first section of the proposed substitute by striking out the words "six months," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one year." Adopted.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend so as to add "and in the ward or district in which he shall offer to vote three months," in the same section, after the words just inserted on motion of Mr. Morrill. Adopted.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the first section, second line, of the substitute by striking out the word "male" before person. He said this was inevitable. It could not be resisted when it was demanded, as it would be, by fifteen millions of American women. How could it be denied to women and granted to negroes? He demanded the yeas and nays.

The Senate at 3 50 P. M., on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The bill introduced by Mr. SCHENCK, and which was under consideration last Thursday, to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress, came up as the special order, the question being on Mr. Shellabarger's amendment fixing the 22d of February as the day for the election of Representatives throughout the United States.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, explained how it was impossible for members to be elected in California under that provision, and how, if elected, it would be impossible for them to be in Washington on the 4th of March. He knew no way to fix it unless authority were given to the Governor to appoint representatives for the next Congress. He declined, however, to move any amendment.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, withdrew his amendment, stating that he could not make it unobjectionable to all the members from States which had not held elections.

Mr. BIDWELL suggested an amendment empowering the Governors of States to fix the days of election prior to the 4th of March.

Mr. SCHENCK preferred to have the bill unencumbered with any provision on the subject, and declined to let the amendment be offered.

The second section was amended, and the bill was passed—yeas 127, nays 30. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in addition to the first or regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock meridian on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place on the next succeeding day, at 12 o'clock M.

Section 2. And be it further enacted that section 17 of the act approved July 28, 1866, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes, be so amended that no Senator or Representative in Congress, who has been a member of the Congress next immediately preceding, shall receive any allowance for mileage for travelling to the place of meeting to attend such additional session provided for in the foregoing section.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the object of the second section was to prevent payment of constructive mileage. If the phraseology did not cover that point thoroughly he would endeavor to have the section amended in the Senate.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill of last session to provide for the payment of pensioners. After consideration, the amendments were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed.

The first section authorizes the President of the United States to establish agencies for the payment of pensions granted by the United States, wherever in his judgment the public interests and the convenience of the pensioners require, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all pension agents, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years and until their successors have been appointed and qualified, and who shall give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve; provided, that the number of pension agencies in any State or territory shall in no case be increased hereafter so as to exceed three, and that no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing in any State or territory in which the whole amount of pensions paid during the fiscal year next preceding shall not exceed the sum of $500,000: And provided further, That the term of office of all pension agents appointed since the first day of January, 1866, shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act, and that the President shall, within fifteen days from the passage of this act, nominate to the Senate persons for pension agents in the several agencies in which pension agents have been appointed since the said first of January, 1866, and that all pension agents appointed prior to said date last named, and now acting, shall continue in their respective offices until their successors shall be nominated and confirmed, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Mr. HALE, of New York, offered the following as a question of privilege:

Whereas, It is alleged that Charles B. Culver, of Pennsylvania, a member of this House, is detained from his seat in this House, under arrest, in violation of the provisions of the sixth section, first article of the Constitution, and of the privileges of the House;

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary is hereby instructed, with all practicable dispatch, to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and report the same to this House, and that it report to the House whether any breach of its privileges has been committed, and what action should be had thereupon; that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, to sit during the session of the House, and to report by bill or otherwise at any time.

In explanation of the resolution Mr. HALE had read at the clerk's desk, a newspaper paragraph showing that Mr. Culver, of Venango Bank notoriety, was in custody under the civil law; that he had been brought before Judge Turkey on a habeas corpus, on the ground that as a member of Congress he was free from liability to arrest on civil process, and that the Judge had decided that a member of Congress was not entitled to his privileges when held for an indictable offence.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, stated the main facts as he understood them, contending that the decision was wrong, and that Mr. Culver should be discharged from custody, the only exceptions to the exercise of the privilege being where a member is charged with treason, felony, or breach of the pence.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, took the same ground.

The resolution was adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in answer to the House resolution of the 6th of December in reference to the occupation of Mexican soil by United States troops, and transmitting a report from the Secretary of War. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a message from the same in reply to Mr. Boutwell's resolution relating to the discovery and arrest of John H. Surratt. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish information in reference to the payment of money by the United States to the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company for the construction of a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from St. Joseph to Atchison, &c.

Mr. BIDWELL, of California, introduced a bill to provide for the care and maintenance of the Indians in northern California. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending section 4 of the act of July 28th, 1866, to increase the military peace establishment of the United States so as to permit the appointments of persons who have served five years or more in the army, and were distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act to amend the act of February 25, 1863, regulating the fees and costs of clerks, marshalls and attorneys of the United States Circuit and District Courts.

Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. DODGE, of New York, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

Read twice, and referred to the District Committee.

The HOUSE went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair, on the President's annual message.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, spoke at some length in regard to the condition of the country. He maintained that the late election had decided that the disloyal States should not be readmitted to the privileges of Congressional representation on any less stringent conditions than the adoption of the constitutional amendment. But the elections had not decided that Congressional representation should be accorded to those States as an immediate consequence of accepting the amendment. The amendment would have been a definitive basis of adjustment if the south had promptly accepted it as such, but the south having practically, if not finally rejected it, Congress is no longer bound by any promise or implication made on the subject, and even if the amendment should be made the definitive adjustment, the southern States could not be admitted to representation until the terms of the amendment should be complied with.

The correction in the basis of representation should be made at once, and not postponed till after the census of 1870. If the southern States were readmitted to this floor on the basis of the apportionment of 1860, the late slave States would have 85 members of the House, while the free States would have 156. But apportion the members on the basis of the constitutional amendment, and the slave States would have but 58, while the free States would have 183, a relative gain of 51 to the free States. A corresponding change would be made in the electoral colleges, the north legitimately gaining 44 members on the basis of the amendment. It would be necessary, therefore, to have a special census and a new apportionment before the southern States could be rightfully represented. It was in this view that at the last session he had submitted a bill providing for a special enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

But the country now demands free suffrage in addition to the constitutional amendment. Without free suffrage the loyal element of the south would be in the power of the disloyal, and would be persecuted accordingly. The constitutional amendment is admirable and essential, but is defective in that it leaves the rebel element in possession of the local governments free to persecute loyal men of all complexions, and to deprive them of all participation in civil affairs provided they will themselves accept a curtailed representation in Congress as the penalty. The danger is that they would accept the penalty in order that they might visit the loyalists with their vengeance, just as certain religious denominations in England, under the Stuarts, favored measures of proscription which bore with some hardship on themselves in order that they might visit rival and hated sectarians with still more severity and cruelty: but give the ballot to the negro, and thus aided, the loyal whites could form a combination that would be self-protective, and there is no protection you can extend to a man so effective and conclusive as the power to protect himself, and in assuring protection to the loyal citizens you assure permanence to the government, so that the bestowal of suffrage is not merely the discharge of a personal obligation towards the enfranchised, but is the most far-sighted provision against social disorder, the surest guarantee for peace, prosperity and public justice.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, obtained the floor, but not being ready to proceed, he moved that the committee rise.

The committee rose, and the House, at 5 minutes past 3 adjourned.

House Committees.

The following are the standing committees of the House of Representatives, Thirty-ninth Congress, second session:

Committee on Elections—Messrs. Henry L. Dawes, Glenni W. Scofield, Hortus Baxter, Charles Upson, Samuel S. Marshall, Halbert E. Paine, Samuel Shellabarger, Joseph W. McClurg, John A. Nicholson.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Justin S. Morrill, Samuel Hooper, Charles H. Winfield, James A. Garfield, John Wentworth, Roscoe Conkling, James K. Moorhead, William B. Allison, John Hogan.

Appropriations—Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens, Henry J. Raymond, Henry T. Blow, John A. Kasson, Wm. E. Niblack, John F. Farnsworth, Rufus P. Spalding, William Higby, Edwin R. V. Wright.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Samuel Hooper, Charles V. Culver, Ralph P. Buckland, Aaron Harding, John Lynch, Joseph H. Defrees, Chester D. Hubbard, Samuel J. Randall.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Hiram Price, Thaddeus Stevens, Ignatius Donnelly, Oakes Ames, Edwin N. Hubbell, Benjamin F. Loan, Sidney Clarke, John Bidwell, James H. D. Henderson.

Claims—Messrs. Columbus Delano, Giles W. Hotchkiss, William B. Washburn, Ithamar C. Sloan, Henry D. Washburn, Samuel McKee, Hamilton Ward, Abraham A. Barker, Anthony Thornton.

Commerce—Messrs. Elihu B. Washburne, Thomas D. Eliot, Nathan F. Dixon, Charles O'Neill, John W. Longyear, William E. Dodge, John L. Thomas, Jr., Benjamin Eggleston, James K. Humphrey.

Public Lands—Messrs. George W. Julian, John F. Driggs, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Ignatius Donnelly, Ephraim R. Eckley, Sidney T. Holmes, Donald C. McRuer, George W. Anderson, Stephan Taber.

Post-office and Post Roads—Messrs. John B. Alley, John H. Farquhar, William E. Finck, Donald C. McRuer, Thomas W. Ferry, Philip Johnson, Andrew J. Rogers, Hubbard, Jr., John C. Kelso.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Elton C. Ingersoll, Ebenezer Dumont, John D. Baldwin, Hiram McCullough, Amasa Cobb, Martin Welker, Clysses Mercur, George S. Shanklin, Roswell Hart.

Judiciary—Messrs. James F. Wilson, George S. Boutwell, Francis Thomas, Thomas Williams, Frederick E. Woodbridge, Daniel Morris, Andrew J. Rogers, William Lawrence, Burton C. Cook.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Kellian V. Whaley, William A. Newell, Charles A. Eldridge, John D. Thomas, Jr., Stephen F. Wilson, Burt Van Horn, Reader W. Clarke, Rowland E. Trowbridge, Lawrence S. Trimble.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Calvin T. Hulburd, John M. Broomall, Asahel W. Hubbard, Edward H. Rollins, Morgan Jones, Samuel L. Warner, Tobias A. Plants, John A. Nicholson.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. M. Russell Thayer, Giles W. Hotchkiss, John B. Alley, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles Goodyear, Thomas E. Noell, Frederick E. Woodbridge, Michael C. Kerr, Benjamin G. Harris.

Manufactures—Messrs. James R. Doolittle, Oakes Ames, Hezekiah S. Bundy, Lawrence S. Trimble, Robert S. Hale, Abner C. Harding, Philetus Sawyer, Chester D. Hubbard, Edwin N. Hubbell.

Agriculture—Messrs. John Hutwell, Josiah B. Grinnell, Thomas N. Stillwell, Portus Baxter, James R. Hubbell, Burwell C. Ritter, Rowland E. Trowbridge, George V. Lawrence, Tennis G. Bergen.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. William Windom, Walter D. McIndoe, Charles Denison, Asahel W. Hubbard, Sidney Clarke, Roswell Hart, Lewis W. Ross, James R. D. Henderson, Robert T. Van Horn.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Robert C. Schenck, Henry C. Deming, Gilman Marston, Lovell H. Rousseau, John A. Bingham, Sydenham E. Ancona, John H. Ketcham, James G. Blaine, Charles Sitgreaves.

Militia—Messrs. Abner C. Harding, Ralph P. Buckland, Robert S. Hale, Thomas E. Noell, Charles E. Phelps, John H. Farquhar, Thomas W. Ferry, Benjamin M. Boyer.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Alexander H. Rice, John A. Griswold, Frederick A. Pike, William D. Kelley, Augustus Brandegee, Charles A. Eldridge, Charles E. Phelps, William A. Darling, Francis C. LeBlond.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Nathaniel P. Banks, Henry J. Raymond, Godlove S. Orth, William H. Randall, John L. Dawson, James W. Patterson, William A. Newell, Shelby M. Cullom, William E. Dodge.

Territories—Messrs. James M. Ashley, Fernando C. Beaman, John H. Rice, James M. Marvin, Myer Strouse, Ralph Hill, Samuel W. Moulton, John F. Starr.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Walter D. McIndoe, Hiram Price, Benjamin M. Boyer, Charles Goodyear, Charles Upson, Augustus Brandegee, William B. Washburn, Martin Welker, Sidney T. Holmes.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Sidney Perham, Thomas N. Stillwell, Nelson Taylor, Henry Van Aernam, Geo. V. Lawrence, Philetus Sawyer, John F. Benjamin, Aaron Harding.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Fernando C. Beaman, Burt Van Horn, John H. Hubbard, John Wentworth, Thomas T. Davis, George F. Miller, Joseph H. Defrees, William E. Finck.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. William Higby, Delos R. Ashley, Amasa Cobb, Myer Strouse, John F. Driggs, James M. Ashley, James H. D. Henderson, William B. Allison, Thomas E. Noell.

Patents—Messrs. Thomas A. Jenckes, Leonard Myers, John W. Chanler, John H. Hubbard, Henry P. H. Bromwell.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. John H. Rice, John F. Starr, Stephen F. Wilson, Francis C. Le Blond, George S. Latham.

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Glenni W. Scofield, James F. Wilson, James M. Ashley, Alexander H. Rice, Theodore M. Pomeroy.

Mileage—Messrs. George W. Anderson, Gilman Marston, Tobias A. Plants, Andrew J. Rogers, Kendall.

Accounts—Messrs. Edward H. Rollins, John M. Broomall, Ephraim R. Eckley, Michael C. Kerr, Hamilton Ward.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs. John A. Kasson, Charles B. Winfield, Thomas Williams, Hezekiah S. Bundy, Henry L. Dawes.

Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Frederick A. Pike, Henry P. H. Bromwell, Samuel J. Randall, Roswell Hart, Samuel Shellabarger.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. James M. Marvin, Charles V. Culver, Ralph Hill, Shelby M. Cullom, Burwell C. Ritter.

Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Henry C. Deming, Ithamar C. Sloan, George F. Miller, Edwin N. Hubbell, James R. Hubbell.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. George W. Julian, Samuel W. Moulton, Samuel L. Warner, Charles Dennison.

Expenditures in the Post-office Department—Messrs. John Baker, Leonard Myers, William A. Darling, Benjamin Eggleston, Andrew J. Rogers.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Ebenezer Dumont, Myer Strouse, John F. Benjamin, William B. Allison, Samuel McKee.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messrs. John W. Longyear, John D. Baldwin, Nathan F. Dixon, Philip Johnson, William H. Randall.

Joint Committee on Library—Senate—Messrs. Timothy O. Howe, Wm. P. Fessenden, Jacob M. Howard. House of Representatives—Messrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, William D. Kelley, Calvin T. Hulburd.

Joint Committee on Printing—Senate—Messrs. Henry B. Anthony, B. Gratz Brown, George R. Riddle. House of Representatives—Messrs. Addison H. Laflin, Reader W. Clarke, George R. Latham.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Senate—Messrs. James W. Nye, Timothy O. Howe, Edgar Cowan. House of Representatives—Messrs. Amasa Cobb, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Rowland E. Trowbridge.

Regents of the Smithsonian Institute—Senate—Messrs. Lyman Trumbull, Garrett Davis, William P. Fessenden. House of Representatives—Messrs. James W. Patterson, John F. Farnsworth, Jas. A. Garfield.

Joint Committee on Reconstruction—Senate—Messrs. Wm. P. Fessenden, James W. Grimes, John Sherman, Jacob M. Howard, Reverdy Johnson, George H. Williams. House of Representatives—Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens, Elihu B. Washburne, Justin S. Morrill, Henry Grider, John A. Bingham, Roscoe C. Conkling, Geo. S. Boutwell, Henry T. Blow, Andrew J. Rogers.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Rules—The Speaker, Messrs. Elihu B. Washburne, Nathaniel P. Banks, John L. Dawson, Henry J. Raymond.

Bankrupt Law—Messrs. Thomas A. Jenckes, Rufus P. Spalding, Francis Thomas, John W. Chanler, M. Russell Thayer, Henry T. Blow, John Lynch, Anthony Thornton, John B. Alley.

Freedmen—Messrs. Thomas D. Eliot, William D. Kelley, Godlove S. Orth, John A. Bingham, Nelson Taylor, Benjamin F. Loan, Josiah B. Grinnell, Halbert E. Paine, Samuel S. Marshall.

War Debts of Loyal States—Messrs. James G. Blaine, Samuel Hooper, Benjamin F. Loan, Benjamin M. Boyer, William A. Darling, Tobias A. Plants, William A. Newell, Thomas W. Ferry.

Railroad from Washington to New York—Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens, James A. Garfield, Francis Thomas, Augustus Brandegee, John F. Starr, Ithamar C. Sloan, William Radford, Elihu B. Washburne, James F. Wilson.

Education—Messrs. James A. Garfield, James W. Patterson, George S. Boutwell, Samuel J. Randall [illegible] Donnelly, Samuel W. Moulton, Charles Goodyear.

Civil Service—Messrs. Thomas A. Jenckes, Samuel Shellabarger, John Hogan, John Baker, Leonard Myers, Samuel McKee, James M. Humphrey.

Provost Marshal General's Bureau—Messrs. Samuel Shellabarger, William Windom, Benjamin M. Boyer, Burton C. Cook, Samuel L. Warner.

Memphis Riot—Messrs. Elihu B. Washburne, John M. Broomall, George S. Shanklin.

Assault on Rou. J. B. Grinnell—Messrs. Rufus P. Spalding, Nathaniel P. Banks, John Hogan, Henry J. Raymond, M. Russell Thayer.

Case of Dorence Atwater—Messrs. Robert S. Hale, Frederick E. Woodbridge, Anthony Thornton, Halbert E. Paine, John W. Longyear.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment—Senate—Messrs. George F. Edmunds, George R. Williams, Charles R. Buckalew. House of Representatives—Messrs. Robt. S. Hale, Robert C. Schenck, Thomas A. Jenckes, Samuel J. Randall, John L. Thomas.

On the New Orleans Riots—Messrs. Eliot, Shellabarger and Campbell.

On the Murder of U. S. Soldiers in South Carolina—Messrs. Pike, Farnsworth and Cooper.

On Southern Railroads—Messrs. Maynard, McClurg, Merryweather, Washburn of Indiana, and Chanler.

On Internal Revenue Frauds—Messrs. Darling, Beamen, Eggleston, Myers and Trimble.

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GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE

Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Union League.

In the opening sentences of the report of the Board of Directors read one year ago before our association, the members of the League were congratulated on the complete extinction of the slaveholders' rebellion, and on the martial and the moral victory of those principles to which we had faithfully held through a long, bloody, costly and, at times, most disheartening war. There was no face in our assemblage of last year that was not beaming with the triumph of the present and the hope of the future. We regarded the coming history of our country as fixed for a term of years that would extend far beyond the life of this generation. The mere facts of our national position were too vast in their actual results and certain consequences to need one touch of fancy in order to increase their sublimity. We saw our country in all the grandeur of her former proportions, in all the vigor of her active and liberal policy, advancing once more, and now securely, on that career of empire which had made our progress a wonder to the nations, and a somewhat too boastful source of pride to ourselves. Already we felt that we were a chief power upon the earth, and what our destiny might be was a question that baffled the calculations and excited the dread of our rivals. Freed from the odious weakness of human slavery which had trammeled whites and blacks alike; which had suppressed the simplest knowledge and encouraged the most brutish ignorance in both races; which had made us the scoff and the by-word of modern civilization, the evident contradiction at home of the principles of liberty that we sought to spread abroad, which from the earliest day of our national existence had hung above our heads as a visible curse of Heaven, sure to fall at last, which had made us dumb and ashamed before the pitiful face of christianity, and self-convicted either by the common law of morals or the statutes of the church. Freed from this stumbling-block, which we had heretofore felt at every step of our advancement, we were conscious of a larger national mind, a more vigorous and wider range of action, a purer conscience, a sweeter memory, a brighter hope, and, beyond and above all, we could look upon both the face of Heaven and the face of man without blushing at the arguments with which we had endeavored to gloss over the guilt of that obscene thing which we mildly called the "Domestic Institution."

This was also the position of the mind of our country a year ago. The fierce struggle was ended; slavery was abolished, and peace was restored throughout the land. Sanguinary, costly and exhausting the struggle had indeed been; but the great purpose of Providence had been accomplished, the blessing of universal freedom had been bestowed upon us; and we did not grudge one drop of blood, one farthing nor one failing effort, which we had expended as tribute in securing that priceless benefit. From this point forward all would be well. Minor questions would settle themselves under the new condition of things; or in the changes of a few years they would cease to be causes of uneasiness. Old ties, also, and the reunion of the old links of social and of mercantile intercourse, we hopefully looked for a cessation of the spirit of enmity which then existed between the north and the south. The south was in no condition to resist our terms, or any terms that might be accorded to them by their victors. Indeed, they were inclined to bear their situation with the best grace, and to accept gratefully any crumbs of mercy that might fall to their lot. Who can doubt that if the lamented Lincoln had lived, the whole of the vast matter would not have been quietly arranged on terms in strict accordance with the principles that had animated loyal men throughout the rebellion?

But in the inscrutable wisdom of God, our nation was doomed to suffer from another, and, if possible, more detestable treachery than that which had inspired the recent rebellion. The man whom our votes had elevated to the second place in the gift of the nation, and whom the hand of the assassin raised to the first, almost from the day that he assumed supreme power, set himself about proving that he was worthy of the manner of his succession. Not only did he betray every trust that we had reposed in him, but he became false to his own record, his own pledges and protestations, and to the very words which we had applauded in his first message to Congress. Those fundamental principles of the Union party, which we had followed devotedly through the clouds of innumerable battles, and towards which we looked as our guides in the settlement of the various questions that might occur in the peace then happily surrounding us—principles to which he had voluntarily sworn allegiance a thousand times and in a thousand ways, with an excess of frothy utterance that went far beyond our extremest demand—these principles he at first criticised, then suggested substitutes for them, and at length openly repudiated them both in word and in deed. That every voter of the Union party was raised in indignation and condemnation, could have been no wonder to the man himself. That Congress taught him many a bitter lesson in the dark ways of his treachery, by overruling his vetoes, rejecting his appointments and frustrating his policy, was no more than simple justice to him; and whatever temper some of our representatives may have shown in their dealings with this false man was pardonable in men who were not sitting judicially, but struggling for the future welfare of their country, as their disbanded army had lately struggled, with all the passions of their humanity hot about them. Their fervor was becoming to them, and we pity the cold-hearted selfishness that might not warm with a kindred feeling. After this open breach between Congress and the Executive, the latter set himself deliberately to work to use the power which we had lodged in his hands as a sacred trust, for the destruction of the party to whom he owed the very means which he employed against it. How total was his failure, how evident his folly and short-sightedness, are known to all; and the recollection of his history must be the most grievous burden upon his impatient spirit, and upon the memory of that blind guide who is now sitting amid the ruins of his cunning schemes, lamenting how by one act of treachery an illustrious life may be consigned to historical infamy! It is not necessary to retrace the steps by which the destruction of the Union party was sought. Every member of the League possesses all or some large portion of the miserable story, and of the loathsome design there can be no question. The ridiculous vanity which made the man suppose that a traitor upon the stump is a persuasive sight, or that he could utter a persuasive sound, or that all the official patronage and loose money of the public treasury could corrupt the character of the American citizen to his own and his country's undoing, were thoroughly illustrated in the indecent tour which preceded the late elections, and which followed in the elections themselves.

With the whole official power of the Union party in the hands of a traitor; with our late political enemies and their rebellious southern brothers as his allies; with many of our best canvassers still in office, and either paralyzed by the fear of removal or enjoined by the promise of retention; with our former admirable organization almost shattered by these causes; with nothing, in short, but our wise principles and the individual votes of our faithful people, we entered upon the electoral contest which has just closed in our victory and in the irremediable confusion of our adversaries. Let no one underrate this momentous triumph, or, while rejoicing in it, regret that it was not more complete and overwhelming. The wonder is that, under the numerous adverse circumstances, we were able to maintain our former position, and to repulse the foe without the loss of a single representative in Congress or a single governor of a State. Think how sweeping might have been our victory if the Administration had been on the side to which it rightfully belonged!

The result of the late elections settles the future of the Union party, and indicates in what hands the government of the nation shall continue while we remain true to ourselves. That the noble body of men who represented the Union party in Congress during the trials and temptations of the last session will lead us wisely and well during the coming session, no one can have a reasonable doubt. Now that the popular verdict has been uttered, and the lines of the future issues strongly marked, no member of Congress can hesitate as to the duties of his position, or as to what policy will meet with the approval of his constituents. It should be the duty of the League, and of all who sympathize with our principles, to stand firmly beside the Congress which we have elected, and to strengthen their hands and cheer their hearts amidst the stormy session that may be approaching, by every form of popular demonstration in which public confidence may be expressed.

In looking back on the facts which we have just reviewed, and in comparing them with other similar though less flagrant events in our national history, we cannot but be struck with the many instances of political treachery which have disfigured our annals, and on which no such sign of condemnation has been set as the crime deserves at the hands of common honesty. It should be self evident to the dullest preception that if a man who has acted with a party, should accept a nomination from that party, after having protested his adherence to its leading principles, and in the confidence inspired by his declarations he should be elected to office by those who bestowed the nomination, such a man, if he should afterwards forsake his once avowed principles and act in political opposition to his former friends, is guilty of a plain breach of trust, not the less odious and morally base because there is no pecuniary consideration involved in his treachery. He who is false to a trust concerning property finds himself, on the discovery of his fraud, before the courts for trial and punishment.

The guilt of a political fraud is as morally wrong as any other fraud, although, in the nature of things, it is not punishable by the law. Many other acts of human baseness are not brought to the bar of justice, and yet mankind has discovered a method of making the transgressors suffer in a way that is far more oppressive than the mere action of a sharp legal sentence. Public contempt and domestic neglect, suspicion following the ordinary relations of life, and the withdrawal of all confidence from the culprit, these are social sentences that are harder to endure than fines or imprisonment. This verdict should be visited upon political treachery. A man who, through honest change of opinion, finds himself opposed to his former principles, and to the people who elevated him because of his profession of those principles, has an easy method of escaping from his self-imposed thraldom by the resignation of his office.

In the lower walks of life resignations for this cause are of daily occurrence. It does not lessen the moral turpitude of clinging to an office after the official has ceased to represent his constituents because the office is a high one; it rather makes the offence more marked and open to condemnation. We know that much casuistry has been and may be expended on this subject, but the conclusions of an instinctively honest mind would be the same for all the arguments. Political honesty, before the judgment of good morals, in no way differs from common honesty. The practice in the two cases may differ, but the underlying principle is the same in both. Therefore, the members of the League, who have on more than one occasion endeavored to purify our political system, should set their faces against political treachery as they would against any other breach of trust, and refuse, under any circumstances, to confide a representative office to one who has formerly been false to an official position.

The part taken by the League in aiding the assembling of the Convention of Southern Unionists in this city is a subject on which we congratulate our members. Not only was the political effect of the Convention as powerful as it was universal, but following so closely on the hybrid assemblage of our opponents, it did much towards correcting the evil tendencies of the latter, and in exposing the hollow fraud which has sought to be foisted upon the people by the ostentatious but hollow truce which had apparently been negotiated between the new patriots of the northern Democratic party and the conquered rebels of the south. We are grateful to the loyal southern men whom we welcomed to their Convention for the wise and temperate resolutions which expressed the sense of their meeting, and proved how little gall was in their forgiving natures, even after they had suffered through years of persecution, and were well aware that, on returning to their homes, they would be subjected, both in their persons and in their families, to a worse renewal of their trials. The effects of their visit to our institution have also been productive of good to their cause in the south. Taking copy by our association, and recognizing the strength and capabilities of organization, since their return they have instituted Union Leagues amongst themselves. The Secretary is in receipt of many letters, asking for aid and advice in the constitution of Southern Leagues. These documents are necessarily kept private at present, because the Southern Leagues are as yet secret bodies, and hold their meetings at great risk to their members; but their letters declare that the mask of secrecy will shortly be removed, and they will enter with us into open correspondence and co-operation.

In the midst of the late political campaign, an unsuccessful attempt to fire the League House was made by some cowardly incendiary who, until the present time, has escaped detection. It is gratifying to the Board of Directors to be able to report that notwithstanding the loss and the inconvenience occasioned by the fire, no work in which the League was then engaged was in any way prevented, or even postponed for a single day. Under our roofless and dripping house, the various committees of our body went steadily on with their duties, rather inspirited than depressed by the surrounding desolation. Although before the fire we considered our building and furniture to be fully covered by insurance, we afterwards discovered that certain things, which were a mere matter of ornament, were not protected by our policies, and by their destruction the League sustained a pecuniary loss. The committee to which was confided the repairing of damages to our property, after intelligent consideration, resolved on many alterations and improvements in the original plan of our house, which involved the expenditure of a sum much greater than that which had been received from the insurance. The necessity of greater cellar room, of increased accommodations in the dormitory of the servants, of a more perfect system of heating the house, of additional facilities in the crowded laundry department, and of firmer supports to certain parts of our house, had long been known to the Board of Directors, and it was thought wise to make all these needed alterations in our building at a time when the fire had anticipated us in the work of demolition.

The late disaster had also taught us that we should guard against its recurrence, and make the building as near fire-proof as possible. To accomplish this end, the brick partition walls were run up above the roof and formed into battlements, thus dividing the roof into separated sections, and the whole was covered with metal. One portion of the building may now burn out without danger to the other parts, and it will be almost impossible to communicate a general fire to the roof, which is necessarily the most vulnerable spot, and the one least under observation, in our whole structure. The changes could not be accomplished without a large outlay of money, and the Board of Directors has therefore increased the annual tax for the year 1867 by the sum of ten dollars, which will furnish ample funds for our purposes, and will, by so much, add to the value of our building. It is not considered that this increase in the annual tax will be continued beyond the next year, and we trust that our members will bear it chicerfully, in view of the many advantages secured by it.

At a special meeting of the League, held on the twenty-second of August, in this year, a committee of seventy-six members of the League was appointed for the purpose of employing the energies and resources of our Association in the approaching political campaign. How that committee acquitted itself in the performance of its patriotic duties, the result of the election may bear witness. The thanks of the Governor-elect and of the State Central Committee, have been publicly tendered to the League, on more than one occasion, for our assistance in their canvass, and the deep satisfaction which each one of us feels at the issue of the arduous contest is a sufficient reward for our voluntary labors.

The most powerful adjunct to the committee of seventy-six was, as it has always been, the intelligent action of the Board of Publication. Previous to the election of October that board had distributed eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand and fifty-eight documents, consisting of eighteen millions and sixty-four thousand eight hundred and seventeen pages of sound Union doctrine. All this great literary work has been quietly accomplished, but of its value, in the grand result, no man can form an adequate estimate. Let us once more advise our members not to permit the Board of Publication to languish for want of funds wherewith to prosecute its noble career. The spread of true knowledge contains within it nothing that is corrupting to the popular mind; and while we advance our cause with such means as are furnished by the Board of Publication, we may smile at the harmless slanders which our opponents have heaped upon our institution. Our thanks are due to the firm of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, for the generous manner in which they put early sheets of two of their brilliant political articles of the "Atlantic Monthly" at our disposal, and permitted us to print them for our purposes even in advance of their own publication. The cheerful, unselfish co-operation of the Union men of one part of the country with those in another formed a bright feature in the darkest days of the late war, and we are happy to recognize the continuance of this spirit of fraternity until the present hour.

The report of the Library Committee is little more than a list of losses occasioned by fire and water to the perishable property which they have in charge. Great damage was done to the voluminous files of newspapers and magazines which had been accumulating since the organization of the League, and which were stored in the upper part of the building. This loss cannot be supplied without great trouble and expense. Our members are earnestly requested to co-operate with the committee in the proposed extension of the library, so that it may not only become a useful department of our institution, but a collection of mark in the city.

The report of the Committee on Fine Arts and Trophies is also little more than an array of losses incident to the fire. As soon as our rooms are in proper repair, most of the works which we possessed, and those which were loaned to us by our members, will again ornament the walls, in as good condition as the careful exertions of the committee have been able to accomplish. The thanks of the League are due to Mr. James McHenry, of London, for the excellent marble bust of the great English Liberal, Richard Cobden, with which Mr. McHenry has adorned our house, in commemoration of the pleasant visit which he and his English friends paid to us during the present year. Our thanks should also be rendered to the generous donors of the admirable portrait of that wise and steadfast statesman, the Hon Thaddeus Stevens, whose visible form has at length followed his patriotic spirit into a house where that spirit has long been domesticated and deeply reverenced.

The Committee on Membership report that during this year they have recommended to the Board of Directors three hundred and thirty-nine candidates for admission to membership of the League. The Board returns its thanks to the committee for the care and fidelity with which their trust has been discharged, and renews to the committee the expression of confidence contained in our last annual report.

On the 1st of December, 1866, the roll of the League contained the names of nineteen hundred and seventy members. Of these two hundred and eighty-nine were elected during the current year. We deplore the loss of twenty-two of our members by death. There have been fifty-four who have resigned their membership, and six, after having been suspended from membership for non-payment of their annual dues, were finally dropped from the roll, in accordance with the by-laws. Once more let us urge upon our members the duty of inducing others of our political creed to join in our association, and give additional weight and value to our corporate action by their welcome presence and counsel.

The reports of the treasurer and of the auditors for the present year have been laid upon the table for examination. The income of the League to the first of December, 1866, amounted to eighty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty cents. The disbursements to the same period were sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-one dollars and two cents, leaving a surplus in the treasury of seventeen thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighteen cents. It is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the outstanding bills chargeable against this surplus. The payments for the repairs of the damage by the fire have already begun, and there were various expenses incident to the fire that form no part of our regular outlay, which the treasurer was obliged to meet during the present year.

Notwithstanding the immense advance in the prices of all articles used in our establishment—an advance of which our members may judge by reference to their domestic affairs—and the extraordinary and heavy expenses entailed upon us by the fire and the additional work projected in our plans for rebuilding the damaged portions of the house—the Directors are confident that with the small increase made in the annual tax for the year 1867, and a system of proper economy, the incoming Board will find itself in a position of financial ease, and that the close of the next year will show the treasury of the League to be in its usual flourishing condition.

The general prospects of the League were never more flattering than on the day of rendering this report. An unabated public interest precedes, accompanies and follows every movement of our body. Our political friends have greeted us with their applause, and our political enemies have honored us with their denunciations. Both these expressions of feeling are equally tributes that recognize our services. It seems as though nothing more remains to us than to persevere steadily in our old courses, and to follow our traditions and principles to the end. We are satisfied with the harmonious spirit that at present impels our Association, and can only hope that it will never decline in vigor or lapse into the dangerous security of inaction.

Our future duties are plain before us. In the possible struggle that may at no distant day arise between Congress and that body which was once our Administration, we shall stand with the Congress of our recent choice, rather than with the men who have betrayed us, and whom we have also repudiated. Rumors come to us from the Capitol that it is the design of the Executive to seek some means of reconciliation between himself and our faithful representatives. Trust him not! The friendship of such a man is the most dangerous thing about him. The first treachery may be his crime, but the second act will be the folly of his victims. With our overwhelming majorities in both branches of Congress, we have no need for his services beyond that limit which the Constitution imposes upon him. We all know what would be the consequences of his infringement of that sacred document. Warnings are already in the air that he may heed or not, according to the measure of his wisdom. The position of the Union party during the continuance of his term of office is an assured one, from which we cannot be driven, and should not be seduced. We have had enough of compromises. The Missouri Compromise, which now almost belongs to our ancient history, was a proof of the short-sightedness of those who tamper with truth and justice for the sake of temporary peace. Whenever a lie or a false principle arises in the land, let us strike it down; and the sooner the blow falls and the battle is fought out "on that line," the better for all concerned in the contest. To postpone the evil day is to double the volume of its wrath.

If we Americans have not taken these truths to heart, we have fought through a long war, and gained great results in the struggle, but we have gathered little wisdom by the way. The questions between us and the people of the south should be settled but in one way, by the inflexible advancement of the principles for which we fought, and by which they fell. This is the only solution of the difficulties which our people will tolerate, and it is therefore the only adjustment that can be permanent. Let Congress stand by the time-tried principles of the Union party; let us stand by Congress in its efforts to put those principles into practice, and if that which we call "truth" be not false in its own nature, all will be well with us, and in the long result of time all will be well with our unreflecting fellow-men.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable GUNS, Shot, and Shell.

34 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.

340 barrels damaged Powder.

Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—

104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—

A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—

112,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.

380,000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. e.c.

6000 pounds Copper Scrap.

190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.

140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.

60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,

And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of

Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather),
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS.

Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

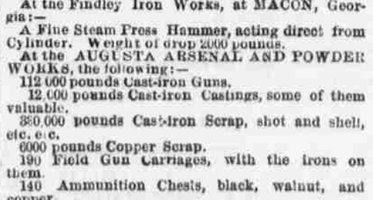
D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
2 wim5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.



Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 689 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 1 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, 1 BEARY Street

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9M, 2 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK!
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
Shelving Boards, Base, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 11 25 1m

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. fl1 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, December 15
KANGAROO.....Wednesday, December 19
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, December 22
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Wednesday, December 29
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage, currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 329 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH, cabin.....25. Second class.....13
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60 Second cabin..$40. Second class..$27
First cabin..60 Second cabin..40. Second class..28
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
(24 3m) CORNER OF RACE.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 24

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:20 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, for Doylestown at 8:55 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 9:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:20 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAIN

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Special Paris and Continental Correspondence of the Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph."

PARIS, November 29.

Imperial Sports.

The Imperial Court is now fully enjoying the pleasures of Compiegne, and the health of the Emperor is so far re-established as to enable him to partake of the pleasure of the sports with his guests.

There was a hunt on Saturday last, the 18th instant, in the forest of Compiegne. The rendezvous being at the Puit du Roi (the King's Well), one of the largest openings in the forest, the meet presented a very interesting spectacle. A pack of sixty fine hounds, white, spotted, black, and brown, with keepers in imperial livery (bright green), occupied one side; while on the other were carriages from the neighboring chateaux—huntsmen in the imperial uniform, and *chars-a-banc*, and Court vehicles, with guests coming at a gallop down the avenue of the forest. It was a rich confusion of toilettes, costumes, and bright colors, forming a picture full of animation, the frame of which was supplied by the lofty trees. The Prince Imperial arrived early. His Imperial Highness rode a small cream-colored Arab, and wore the imperial hunting dress, as did also his equerry, M. Bachon, and the son of Dr. Courseau. The Prince made the tour of the place of rendezvous, saluting those present, and managing his spirited little horse with grace and ease. A few minutes later the Emperor and Empress arrived in *chars-a-banc*. His Majesty was attired in the ordinary morning dress; the Empress wore a round hat and a mantle of maroon velvet. The Emperor alighted from the carriage, and went round the assemblage, shaking hands and speaking to several persons. Then the Prince de la Moskowa, Grand Huntsman, after taking his Majesty's orders, gave instructions to the attendants, who at once proceeded to set on the dogs. A stag, which might have been seen all the morning close by, in company with a dozen hinds, was started, which, after making several detours in the vicinity of the Puit du Roi, went off at full speed in the direction of the Etang (Pond) de Sainte Perrine.

The dogs, while following the stag, came upon a wild boar, which immediately turned upon them. They threw themselves boldly upon it, but they found more than a match in their antagonist, for the pack was obliged to give up the struggle, after having left two combatants on the field. The stag was run down about 5 o'clock, not far from the Etang de Sainte Perrine. In the evening the *curee* took place in the Court of Honor by torchlight, as usual.

The State of Spain.

The state of this badly governed country is beginning to attract much attention in France. The Queen—who, it is well known, is entirely given up to religious bigotry—is now quite under the influence of her confessor, Father Claret, and of an intriguing and superstitious man, Don Patrocinio. Isabella refuses to listen to the counsels of those who wish well to their country. The sister of the Queen, whose marriage with the Duke of Montpensier, youngest son of the late Louis Philippe, caused so much annoyance to England, has long been trying to persuade her sister to listen to the advice of the moderate party; and the Spanish papers send us an account of

An Interview between Isabella and the Duchess of Montpensier,

which has just taken place. It has, however, had no beneficial results. The Duchess of Montpensier said to her Majesty that the present situation of Spain had naturally excited the speaker's attention, at the triple point of view of the interests of the Queen and royal dynasty, those of the family of Orleans, and the position in which the Duchess might be involved by possible events. She added that, notwithstanding her residence away from Madrid, and her anxious desire not to meddle with political affairs, she had been forced to overcome her firm intention to remain in retirement, and had only abandoned her complete seclusion in consequence of her conviction of the danger the dynasty was incurring. The Infanta expressed herself with great frankness, and declared to the Queen that, by following a reactionary policy and maintaining an attitude of open war with the Liberal party, her Majesty was departing from her mission; that she represents on the throne the Constitutional party, and cannot think of preserving her crown in remaining faithful to all the principles of that system. The Duchess warmly insisted on the necessity of the Queen making large concessions, and rallying round her the Liberal party; saying that if she did not do so, the day of ruin for the Spanish House of Bourbon was near at hand; and that, in the disaster, the Queen, the dynasty, and other members of the royal family would be obliged to leave the Peninsula. By making in time concessions of a nature to bring about a sincere reconciliation with the Liberal party, her enemies would become less numerous; and should any of them venture to lift up their heads, the Queen of Spain would see her defenders rally round her. The Infanta added that her husband, the Duke of Montpensier, would be the first to fly to the rescue of the constitutional throne of Queen Isabella. Her Majesty reported that the Duchess could not form an exact opinion of the situation of Spain; that she (the Queen) had adopted a policy which produced excellent results, and which was the only one to follow to save her crown, her dynasty, and the interests and rights of all her family. Moreover, she was resolved to, in no way, modify her policy for anything." The Queen added: "The revolution has declared war to me—I, on my side, declare war to the revolution. We shall see which of the two will conquer. To abandon, at the moment of the struggle, the policy of resistance on which I have entered, and to make concessions, would be suicide; and I have before me the example of my cousin, the King of Naples, who, after having made compromises with the revolution and granted all the concessions required of him, was, nevertheless, obliged to descend from his throne, and go into exile. I am, therefore, resolved not to follow his example; I will resist, and I am firmly resolved to conquer or to die."

The above information has been given by the *Independance Belge*, published in Brussels.

The *Temps*, another paper generally well informed, states that a war to the knife seems most decidedly to have commenced between the army and the population, in the unhappy Spain. The most stringent measures are being carried out in the army. Already many of the sergeants of artillery of the garrison, suspected of having anything to do with the Liberal party, have been sent to their homes, with a *route* indicating, in a rigorous manner, the stages and the time at which they are to arrive at their destination. Who will remain the conqueror in this lamentable strife? If the Cabinet wins the day, is there no danger in depriving the army of what is the very essence of its strength, the non-commissioned officers, for the most part inured to the fatigues of war, and possessing the confidence of the soldier far more than the officers do? On the other hand, the sergeants, the very puppets of the ambition of a few superior chiefs, may triumph over the Government and overthrow it, as happened in 1854.

Harmony in the Press of France.

Monsieur Ducher, writer of the money article in the *Pays*, an organ of the Government, appeared yesterday before the Court of Correctional Police, in answer to a charge of violently assaulting Monsieur Mathorel, who is engaged in a similar capacity on the *Presse*, also an organ of the Government. An altercation between those two persons arose in the office of the latter journal, when M. Ducher so far forgot himself as to inflict on M. Mathorel two slaps in the face. For that offense he has now been sentenced to twenty-five francs fine and a month's imprisonment.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE CHEAP STORE.

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

HATS,

REDUCED FROM

75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.

Having made the Mourning Department of my establishment a specialty, I am prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, every description of Mourning Millinery. Particular attention is directed to my fine and varied assortment of Widows' Bonnets, Caps, Veils, Ribbons, Jets, etc.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT STREET.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18s

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships Institutions Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings Hote's Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms, that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,

N E. corne NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, 2 10 5p Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

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ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA 8 15s

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES A. STEWART deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANNA STEWART, Administratrix of the Estate of JAMES A. STEWART, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 27, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. at his office, No 402 WALNUT Street in the City of Philadelphia.

12 11 tuths6t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 420 CHESNUT STREET

Nearly Opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to 5

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit To be had, wholesale and retail of P. J. JORDAN No 230 PEAR Street 11 7s

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

A Choice Assortment of

GIFT BOOKS.

JUVENILES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
POETICAL BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, AND HYMN BOOKS,
In Endless Variety.

OXFORD BIBLES,

The most superb assortment in the city.

COLORED TOY BOOKS in magnificent profusion.

To all of which we invite special attention. Will be sold at the lowest rates.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,

(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien,)

11 16 1m No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

A PAPER FOR THE AGE.

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"Watchman and Reflector"

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TERMS—One copy, $3·00 in advance. For $5·00 any person sending his own name, and the name of a new subscriber, can have two copies, one year.

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GOOD BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, with 1000 illustrations, $5. $8, or $10. It is a beautiful book. ÆSOP'S FABLES, People's Pictorial Edition, tinted paper, only $1 ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM, $1·75. HOW TO WRITE, HOW TO TALK, HOW TO BEHAVE, and HOW TO DO BUSINESS, in one volume, $2·25. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1867, only $2. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York; or, J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 12 11 2t

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

(MASONIC HALL,)

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,

A Fresh Importation of

CHOICE LACE CURTAINS,

TAPESTRY BORDERED TERRYS,

SATINS AND SATIN DAMASK.

In Rose, Crimson, Blue, Green and Gold, of all the newest designs for

Curtains and Furniture Coverings.

WINDOW SHADES

OF ALL COLORS AND STYLES. [10 20 tuths

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their

CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES

MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. [10 10 tuths3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; plazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE,

10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early! 8 2

RICHARD EAYRE,

(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison).

HAS OPENED AT

No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia,

Where he intends to keep a variety of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

And to manufacture the improved

SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,

Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 4

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

STEAM JOB PRINTING ROOMS,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,

9 14 2mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

TWO CASES

EXTRA FINE YARD-WIDE

Shirting Muslins,

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO,

THREE CASES

Fine Twilled Cashmeres

IN ALL SHADES,

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET.

12 8 3t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

DAILY RECEIVING

NEW GOODS, SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FANS! FANS!

Just opened, 1000 Paris Silk Fans, of our own importation, very cheap, less than importers' prices.

Several lots of Toilet Sets, Fancy Boxes, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Ash Stands, Match Safes, Cigar Stands, Purses, Ladies' Companions, etc.

JUST OPENED,

500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, of the celebrated make of Bertrand Milcent, France.

Gents' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Hosiery, etc. etc.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants.

Domestic Goods at the very lowest market Prices Muslins, Canton Flannels, Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD,

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N B.—Will open in a few days Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Buffalo Dressing Combs, and Hair Brushes, of our own importation. 10 22

FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS,

BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS.

RISTORI JACKETS,	GORED CIRCULARS,
PLAIN SACQUES,	PLAIN CIRCULARS,
VELVET CIRCULARS,	POINTED SACQUES,
VELVET SACQUES,	CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

An elegant stock fine and medium Cloaks and handsome Shawls selling rapidly at moderate prices.

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FANCY AND PLAIN CLOAKINGS.

Frosted Beaver Cloths, finest imported.

Frosted Beavers, American make.

Chinchillas, Waitneys, Velours.

Finest Black Beaver Cloths.

Fancy Cloakings, at low prices.

Low-priced Cloakings in variety.

The stock being among the finest retail in the city.

In addition, a superb stock fine Coatings, fancy and plain Trowserings, magnificent Overcoatings, etc. etc.

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WIGANS, DRILLS, SILESIAS, ITALIANS,

Paddings, Canvas and fine Linings of everydescription.

Dressmakers supplied in quantities to suit, at wholesale. Tailors supplied in quantities to suit at wholesale Customers supplied at lowest possible prices.

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12 8 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.

Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW OLD PRICES.

Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.

Torresdale Muslin at 31½ cents.

Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.

Brown Sheetings very cheap.

Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.

Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.

CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.

LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all Silk.

VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.

Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

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R. HOSKINS & CO.,

No. 913 ARCH Street, and

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WRITING DESKS—A large and elegant assortment, Rosewood, inlaid and brass-bound; Walnut, Mahogany, and Papier Mache

For folios and Leather Desks, fine Turkey morocco.

Backgammon Boards, Chess, and Dominoes.

Games of every description.

The latest novelties of French, English, and American Papers and Envelopes

Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the highest style of the art.

The latest London and Paris styles Cards for Leather, Wooden, and Tin Weddings.

Blank Books of every description on hand, and ruled to order.

1867. DIARIES. 1867.

53 sizes and styles.

Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped in colors gratis.

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Stationers and Card Engravers,

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DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OF

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

Children's Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. [9 17 tf 31rp

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!

LUPIN'S FABRICS

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 50 to $1·25
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.

IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.

40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25

Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.

Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.

FROM AUCTION.

Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.

JUST RECEIVED.

One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50

These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.

A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good $2·50.

Daily receiving New Goods from auction.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!

Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.

A full line of Sheeting, Shirting and Pillow-case Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

A large stock at low prices

One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.

C. D. WISHAM,

9 22 suth3m No. 718 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.

Long and Square Broche Shawls.

Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.

Long and Square Blanket Shawls.

Opera Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7. $8. $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922 ..... PINE STREET ..... No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,

9 5 Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

REMOVAL.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 52 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

WILL REMOVE ON JANUARY 1 TO

Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH St.,

In consequence of which they are selling their Stock of

Woollens and Men's Wear Generally,

At prices that will pay purchasers to give them a call. 11 28 12trp

NURSERY DIAPERS.—WE WILL OFFER 100 pieces of Nursery Diapers much under usual prices, viz.:—The same Diaper for $2 per piece that are now being sold for $2·50; better and wider for $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, and $5 per piece Large Fringed Towels, $3 per dozen Other Towels in great variety. Stair Crash; Floor Linen; Table Linens; Linen Sheetings, etc. A large lot of Blankets, damaged by being stained, very cheap. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

MORE ARRESTS OF FENIANS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the United States Associated Press.

The Fenians.

DUBLIN, December 11, Noon.—The arrest of Fenians continue almost hourly. Loyal Mutual Protection Societies are forming in this and various parts of Ireland.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 11, 12 o'clock noon.—The Cotton sales to-day amount to 10 000 bales at 14½d. for Middling Uplands, an advance of ¼d. since yesterday.

Proclamation from the Governor of Missouri—Peace to be Preserved—Troops Called Out.

By the United States Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—Governor Fletcher has issued a proclamation, stating that a portion of the State of Missouri is infested with murderers, who defy the civil authority, and have the sympathy and aid of such a number of the people of the counties where they have their haunts, and they have so intimidated or obtained the sympathy of the loyal authorities, that peaceable citizens are not secure in the possession of their property He therefore calls for twenty-four companies of cavalry and ten companies of infantry, to be organized in the regular way, to preserve the peace and protect the citizens, and bring the depredators to trial.

Adjutant-General Simpson has issued general orders for the organization and proper equipment of this force.

The sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Cairo and Fulton, to McKey & Co., has been approved by the Governor.

The Great Ocean Yacht Race.

By the United States Associated Press.

SANDY HOOK, December 11, 1·18 P. M.—At exactly one o'clock the yachts started from the buoy of the point off Sandy Hook. They started in the following order:—*Henrietta* first, being the furthermost to the leeward; *Vesta* next, being the centre boat; *Fleetwing* next, being the northernmost boat.

The *Henrietta* had the following sail:—Flying jib, jib fore and mainsail, and main gaff topsail.

The *Vesta*:—Flying jib jib fore and mainsail.

The *Fleetwing*:—The same sail as the *Henrietta*.

At five minutes past one o'clock, the *Henrietta* rose her squaresail.

At eight minutes past one o'clock, the *Vesta* set her fore and main gaff topsails.

At eleven minutes past one o'clock, the *Fleetwing* sets her squaresail. At fifteen minutes past one o'clock they are going over the bar, with canvas set. The *Henrietta* yet ahead; the *Vesta* second, and the *Fleetwing* last.

SANDY HOOK, December 11.—The yachts passed the Lighthouse about 1·45 P. M., in about the same order as started. Wind fresh, NN.W.

The List of the Injured Passengers on the Steamer "Kelso."

By the United States Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Following is a list of the passengers injured by the recent disaster to the steamer *Kelso*:—Stephen S. Hay, of Newark, N. J., seriously; Charles W. Nixon, Edenton, N. C., seriously; R. S. Osborn, of North Carolina, seriously; James Davis, seriously; Major Eugene Carter, 6th U. S. Artillery, badly burned; L. A. Langteller, badly burned; Mrs. James E. Zoelia and George Pickett, slightly scalded on hands.

The New York Gold Market.

By the U. S. and European News Association.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Gold is quoted to-day as follows:—

10 00 A. M.	187	11·00 A. M.	187¼
10 05 "	187	11·55 "	187⅜
10 10 "	186⅞	12 00 "	187⅜
10 12 "	186⅞	12 25 P. M.	187⅜
10 15 "	187	12·27 "	187¼
10 30 "	187	12 37 "	187⅜
10 40 "	187¼	1·00 "	187⅜
10 50 "	187⅛	1 20 "	187⅜

JAMES McMLULAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

11 28 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

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